New-York Daily Times.

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A POLICE OFFICER MURDERED.

THE MURDERER CAPTURED.

The Mob Attempt to Lynch Him.

Great Excitement in the Fourteenth Ward.

CORONER'S INQUEST AND VERDICT.

Arrangements for the Funeral—Meetings of Citizens—History of the Prisoner, a Noted Burglar—Who the Murdered Policeman was.

Yesterday morning a terrible murder was committed in the Fourteenth Ward, near the corner of Grand and Centre streets. Shortly after 4 P. M., as Police Officer Eugene Anderson, of the Fourteenth Precinct, a much-valued officer, though his connection with the Metropolitan force only dated from the 1st of the present month, was quitting his beat, and on his way to report himself at the Station-house, his attention was arrested by the cry of "Stop thief," from the basement of a store near by. The store was occupied by Mr. Nelson Sammis, boot and shoe dealer. The basement beneath was rented by two laboring people, a man and his wife, named Anonne. The attention of Mrs. Anonne was directed to a noise in Mr. Sammis' store, about 4 o'clock, at the time she was kindling a fire to prepare her husband's breakfast. She aroused her husband, who went to the store door. The footsteps of some person within the store were distinctly heard, and while Mr. Anonne was trying the door, a man opened it and ran into the street. Mrs. Anonne, with praiseworthy courage, ran after him, crying "Police," "Stop thief." The burglar turned and presented a pistol at her, whereupon she retired in alarm to her basement. At this moment Officer Anderson, who had gone into a saloon under Centre Market, for the purpose of taking some pills which he had procured for a temporary ailment, and who had heard the woman's cries, came rushing forth. He ran directly to the spot where the burglar was. The latter immediately discharged the weapon, a large horse-pistol at him. It was loaded with slugs, four of which took effect in his right arm, and the fifth entered the pomum Adami, or Adam's apple, glancing from the cervical vertebra, and lodging in the base of the skull. The burglar then fled, while Anderson fell to the sidewalk. Officer Underhill, also of the Fourteenth Precinct, now reached the spot. Anderson cried, "I am shot; do not leave me—I shall die." He made an effort to remove his cravat, sank back and died in Officer Underhill's arms.

The murderer continued his flight down Centre-street into Howard, and there threw the pistol he had discharged into a cellar which was being dug, and where it was soon afterwards found. A young man named Willoughby, who had come up while Officer Underhill was holding Anderson, and who was directed by the officer where to run in pursuit, was close upon the villain's footsteps. Pursuing him along Howard-street, he called to another officer, named Webb, whom he encountered, to assist him in the capture. The two united in the chase, followed the murderer into Broadway, thence through Cortlandt-alley into Elm-street, and thence into Worth-street, where he stopped and entered the building No. 130. The young man Willoughby and Officer Webb pursued him into the house, and captured him on the staircase. Before a word was spoken to him he exclaimed "Me no shoot." He fought desperately, but Officer Webb dealt him two or three severe blows with his club and overpowered him. He was then taken by the officer on the way to the Fourteenth Ward Station-house.

The murdered man was well known and much esteemed by the butchers and hucksters of Centre Market. His brother has been a butcher there for years. As soon as the news of the affair had spread, the greatest excitement prevailed in the Market and vicinity. The murdered man's brother seized a large meat-knife, and rushed forth, vowing to have revenge. A large crowd had gathered, when Webb and Willoughby appeared with the murderer in custody. A rush was directly made for him, and it was only by the utmost persuasion on the part of Webb and other officers, who had now joined him, that they were prevented from destroying the man on the spot. They threatened to hang him to a lamp-post,—to impale him on a meat-hook—but yielding to their sober and better second thought, they contented themselves with following him in the custody of the officers, to the Station-house, and satisfying themselves that he was securely locked in a cell, with his arms tightly fastened behind him, and a stout pair of handcuffs on his wrists.

The remains of officer Anderson were also conveyed to the Fourteenth Ward Station-house, and Coroner Connery was notified to hold an inquest. Drs. Finnell and Garrish made a *post mortem* examination of the body. Their testimony is given below.

The murderer, when first interrogated, stated that his name was Francois Pellessier. This was false. As he afterwards admitted through an interpreter, before the Coroner, his name is Michele Cancemi. He professes ignorance of the English language.

As soon as he was safe in custody, officer [illegible], and others of the Fourteenth Ward, proceeded to No. 130 Worth-street for the purpose of searching his lodgings. The only person found there was an Italian woman, who was immediately arrested. The rooms were then thoroughly searched, and officer Webb and the young man Willoughby had reason to congratulate themselves that they were able to seize the murderer before he had time to gain his apartment.

For in one of the rooms occupied by him, two muskets, several pistols, a keg of powder, four pounds of balls, and a quantity of dirks and bowie-knives were found. Also, a large quantity of jewelry, including several valuable diamonds. In another room several trunks of ladies' dresses of the most valuable kind, two magnificent gold watches, and other articles of the most costly description were discovered. Several cheap Italian prints, mostly of a religious nature, were hanging on the walls.

The prisoner is a bookbinder by trade, and has worked at the bindery of Mr. Shaw, No. 17 Beekman-street. A man named DeAngelo, in the employ of Francis & Loutrell, Maiden lane, boarded with him. This man was missing yesterday, both from his house and from his work.

There is no doubt that Cancemi was one of a desperate gang of burglars.

The following is the official account by Sergeant Williamson:

At 4¼ o'clock, this morning, as Eugene Anderson, one of the newly-appointed patrolmen of this precinct, was about leaving his beat to come to the station, he heard the cry of "stop thief," corner of Centre and Grand streets, and on crossing to where the cry came from, he saw the prisoner in the act of aiming a pistol at the occupants of the store of Nelson Sammis. Anderson sprang and caught him by the neck, and while in the act of raising his club the prisoner suddenly turned and fired his pistol, the ball from which went through the officer's arm and entered his neck, causing almost instant death. Pursuit was instantly made by his brother officers, and the murderer was caught by Officer Webb, just as he had entered his own house in Worth-street, between Elm and Broadway. In bringing the murderer to the Station-house, and while passing Centre Market, the officers had much trouble to prevent the butchers and others from lynching him on the spot. Anderson was an athletic and exemplary young man, and a great favorite with those doing business in Centre Market.

Testimony before the Coroner's Jury.

Edward Willoughby, 22 years old, between 4 and 5 o'clock heard the report of a pistol, and ran down to the corner of Centre and Grand streets; I saw a man lying on the walk shot; I asked Mr. Underhill, who was holding Mr. Anderson, where was the man who did it, and he said "Elm street;" I ran through Howard-street and a man beckoned to me to go towards Broadway; I saw Mr. Webb in Broadway and hallooed to him to stop that man, that he had shot Anderson; the man was just turning the corner of Broadway and Walker-street, running; this was the first I saw of him; I went through Broadway and the prisoner ran through Cortlandt-alley; I went through Broadway; I saw the prisoner coming out of Cortlandt alley, and going towards Elm-street; Webb and myself ran after him; he entered his house in Worth-street; as we came to the corner of Elm-street, (two doors from the corner,) I stopped and asked Webb if he had his revolver; he said "No;" we then went up stairs and tried to arrest the prisoner; he made resistance; he grabbed at Webb's club and grabbed at me; he said: "I no shoot;" Webb then struck him with his club, and I then grabbed him by the neck and took him to the Fourteenth Ward Station-house.

Robert M. Webb, being duly sworn, deposes and says: I am attached to the Fourteenth Ward Station Police; I was just coming from duty, and was at the corner of Elm and Howard streets, when I saw a man running towards me; he crossed over Broadway, to the Eighth Ward; I pursued him to the Sixth Ward, to the corner of Broadway and Canal street, through there to Walker-street, down Walker-street to Cortlandt alley, and down Franklin-street to Elm again, and then to No. 130 Worth-street. The young man who gave me the alarm was then by my side; his name is Eugene Willoughby; he then told me that the prisoner had shot one of the boys—meaning one of the Police; I then ran up stairs, and the prisoner made resistance to my arresting him; I knocked him down twice, and Willoughby and myself then brought the prisoner to the Station-house. R. M. WEBB.

Francis Moller, being duly sworn, deposes and says: I live in No. 77 Centre-street; I am a carver; I was standing at the corner of Worth-street this morning about four o'clock, when I saw the prisoner now before me running up Worth-street, followed by two policemen; they took prisoner and brought him to the Station-house, where I heard he shot a policeman.

his
FRANCIS × MOLLER.
mark.

Simon Anone, being duly sworn, deposes and says: I live in No. 220 Centre-street; I keep a basement under Mr. Sammis' shoe store; my wife called me this morning about four o'clock, and told me there was somebody in the store; I got up, put on my pants and went up stairs; I saw the door was not quite closed; I opened the door and asked twice, "Who is there?" I heard a step coming towards the door, and I intended to close the door, but the man put something that he had in his hand into the open part of the door and forced it open; after he came out he ran a few steps, I then hallooed "thief!" and he then came back and presented the pistol at me and my wife; I then placed a box before my face, then I ran into my basement; I heard a shot in half a minute afterwards; I then ran up a minute or so; I saw a policeman with his coat on fire; I saw the man fall; I believe he was shot; it was lightsome this morning at the time of the affray, but I was so frightened I cannot recollect the exact person; he was a dark-visaged man, not very tall; I cannot recognize the pistol shown to me. SIMON ANONE.

Jane Anone, being duly sworn, deposes and says: I live in a basement, corner of Centre and Grand streets; the basement belongs to Mr. Sammis; at about four o'clock this morning I got up to light a fire, and as I was chopping the wood I heard something very heavy fall in the store, and heard a very heavy footstep approaching the street door; I called my husband, who was in bed, and said "Simon, there is somebody in the store;" he got up, opened the basement door, and tried the door; the door was a little loose, and while he was at the outer door, I still heard a heavy foot-step; I went out and said again to my husband "there is somebody inside, for I heard the walking;" while my husband was closing the door, the man inside pulled the door open; he ran a few steps up Centre-street; when I saw him run, I cried out "Police! Police! Stop thief!" The man then returned, and presented the pistol at me; I ran into the basement when I saw the pistol presented at me; just the minute after I entered I heard a shot; I then ran out again, and saw a man lying on the flagway; I cannot say whether the prisoner is the man or not, as I was very nervous; about a minute after I ran into the basement I heard the shot; there were no persons above but the man who had the pistol, at the time I ran into the cellar; I then came up and saw the Policeman lying shot; the pistol now shown to me is, I think, the one the man had in his hand, when he presented it at me this morning.

her
JANE × ANONE.
mark.

Ann Elizabeth Smith being duly sworn, deposes and says: I live in No. 89 Thompson-street; I was at the corner of Grand and Centre streets this morning at between four and half-past four o'clock; I saw a man shoot an officer; the man was rapping at the shoe store; he had a pistol in his hand, and had it pointed at another man, when Eugene Anderson, the policeman, came across the street, and the policeman raised his club to prevent the prisoner from shooting the other man, and then the prisoner fired and shot the policeman; the man before me is the man who shot the policeman; I often saw the prisoner before.

her
ANN ELIZABETH X SMITH.
mark.

James Martin, being duly sworn, deposes and says: I live in No. 1 [illegible]; I was going, about four o'clock this morning, through Centre-street to Taylor's saloon to get a cup of coffee; I was in Centre, between Grand and Broome streets; as I was going down into the cellar I heard a pistol shot; I went to the place where the shot came from, and saw the policeman lying dead on the flags; I did not see the man who fired the pistol. JAMES MARTIN.

John Racey, being duly sworn, deposes and says: I live at No. 172 Elm-street; I was in bed this morning at the time of the row; I got up, went round to the corner of Centre and Grand streets, and saw young men taking Anderson on a door to the Station-house; on my return I found the pistol now presented to me in the area of No. 33 Howard-street; I was on the look-out for the pistol at the time; I found the pistol on the route through which the prisoner ran. JOHN RACEY.

POST MORTEM.

Drs. Finnell and Garrish, who made the *post mortem* examination, made the following statement to the Jury:

"We have made a *post mortem* examination upon the body of Eugene Anderson, and found five openings upon the body, all gunshot wounds; four were on the left arm, and the fifth one through Adam's apple, or the larynx; this bullet, which is here 'shown,' was removed from about ten inches above the entrance of the charge, imbedded under the integuments on the top of the left shoulder. The entrance was large enough to admit two fingers. The second bullet passed through the larynx, tearing it in pieces and striking the cervical vertebra passed upwards, and lodged in the base of the skull. These wounds, in our opinion, were the cause of death.

THOS. C. FINNELL, M. D.,
J. P. GARRISH, M. D."

VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY.

That Eugene Anderson came to his death, at the corner of Centre and Grand streets, by gunshot wounds at the hands of Michael Cancemi, the prisoner, while the said Anderson was in the discharge of his duty as a Policeman.

APPEARANCE OF THE PRISONER.

The prisoner, Michael Cancemi, being examined before the Coroner through an interpreter, stated that he was born at Palermo, in Sicily, and was 36 years old. His residence in this City is No. 130 Worth-street, and by trade he is a book binder. Of course he protested his innocence. He is a most villainous-looking fellow. The stage conventionalities of an Italian brigand, whom you would not wish to meet "on the Rialto alone" at midnight, are altogether set at defiance by his appearance. He is beetle-browed, and owns a rascally pair of eyes. His uncombed hair, and wild beard are of the blackest hue, and make a striking frame-work for a deeply bronzed face, and a complete set of piratical features. The Police of the Fourteenth Ward, and, indeed, the authorities all over the City, believe him to have formed one of the party who shot Policeman Hassenbrook in the 9th Ward several months ago. He answers the description of one of those assassins pretty accurately. From the amount of valuables found in his quarters in Worth-street—diamonds and gold jewelry to the value of several hundred dollars—it is evident that he has carried on the burglarious business for a long time.

GREAT EXCITEMENT—MORE ATTEMPTS TO LYNCH THE MURDERER.

The prisoner was removed from the Fourteenth Ward Station-house, in a carriage, immediately after the conclusion of the Coroner's inquest. A strong cordon of police kept the crowd from an attempt at rescue, to which they were strongly inclined. When he appeared at the door of the Station-house, in the passage-way made for him, between two lines of policemen, a loud shout of execration burst forth. Directly the prisoner, who was strongly handcuffed, was placed inside the vehicle, three policemen entered with him and another took his seat beside the driver on the box. They drove rapidly away, the mob, including nearly as many women as men, rushed after them, howling frantically. Shortly after the carriage reached the Bowery the crowd had so largely increased that the horses proceeded with difficulty, and presently an attack was made upon it by the mob, with the purpose of dragging forth the prisoner and lynching him. The officers had to produce their revolvers to frighten away the assailants, and while they were thus keeping them at bay, word was sent to the Fourteenth Ward Station-house for additional help, not forgetting Coroner Connery. The Coroner was promptly on the spot, and mounting into a prominent place, he addressed the excited crowd.

Gentlemen, (said Coroner Connery,) Fellow-citizens and Gentlemen: Don't let your angry passions rage. Obey the law. I have discharged my duty. I have examined nine, ten or eleven witnesses—I don't know how many. The prisoner is in the hands of the law. My Jury has convicted him. He will go before the Grand Jury, and they will convict him, and the Petit Jury will convict him, and all the Juries will convict him. He will be hung, gentlemen; he is bound to be hung. Don't take the law into your own hands; don't let your angry passions rise. Keep the law. Obey the law. The law will take care that the prisoner is taken care of.

The Coroner during his remarks, which were nearly to the foregoing effect, was applauded and hissed by turns, just as he chanced to touch the vein of his auditors. Meanwhile the carriage drove on, but the officers in charge had already learned that it would not be safe to approach either the Tombs or Jefferson or Essex markets with their prisoners. Around the Tombs about fifteen hundred people were gathered, with a rope prepared to hang him. At Essex Market and at Jefferson there were an equal number congregated with the same determination. The policemen, with the Sergeant of the Ward, who were in charge of the carriage, accordingly drove through several back streets at a rapid pace, and finally lodged their prisoner in Essex-street prison, where our reporter called on him yesterday afternoon.

THE PRISONER'S BEHAVIOR.

Congemi had been locked in a cell upon the corridor, and when our reporter entered was lying upon his side, with his hands still ironed, and his face, which had been besmeared with blood from the blow of the policeman's club, still unwashed. His name was called loudly four or five times before he awoke, and then he opened his eyes as if confused, sprang up, and came to the door. He answered questions with great reluctance, and little could be gathered from him in addition to what he stated to the Coroner. He had been in this country, he said, four years and was 36 years old. He was a bookbinder, and lived at No. 130 Worth-street. He has worked for Mr. Shaw, bookbinder, No. 74 Beekman-street. He knew De Angelo, who is also a bookbinder, and works for Francis & Loutrel, in Maiden-lane, and lived with him (Congemi) in the house No. 130 Worth-street. He was not married, but was living with a woman as his wife. When asked what he was doing with guns, dirks, and burglars' tools in his house—if they were used in bookbinding—he shook *his head and leaned against the wall, with downcast* eyes. He wanted his irons taken off, and called for some water.

When confronted with the corpse of the murdered man, he turned very pale, shivered, and turned his eyes every way to avoid the sight.

WHAT WAS FOUND IN HIS HOUSE.

The officers who were sent to arrest the woman living with Congemi, found the beds undisturbed as though they had not been slept in during the night. Five trunks, five large bleached cotton bags, two or three carpet-bags, two band-boxes, were taken from the house to the Fourteenth Ward Station for examination: two fine guns, both single and double-barrelled, two or three dirks, a bowie knife, a dark lantern, (found in Sammis' store) a large brass key, taken from his pocket when arrested; skeleton keys, large and small; a pot of wax, or black gummy mixture, used for taking impressions of locks, and many other articles were gathered at the Station-house. The double-barreled guns were loaded each with an ounce ball, a dozen buckshot, and a large charge of powder; the single-barreled with a handful of small shot. Among other articles was a burglar's overcoat, containing four large pockets, lined with leather on the outside, and an immense leather sack on the inside of the whole width of the garment, and ten inches deep, supported with straps, and capable of holding a half-bushel.

There was also one stiletto, two cases of surgical instruments, a half-dozen ball cartridges, six pieces of silver, knives and forks, a silver-mounted crucifix, and a flask containing powder and shot. The willow basket which he left on the sidewalk in his flight, contained twenty pairs of mens' gaiters. There were some hundred pairs also missing, which must have been carried away by his confederates during the night.

The trunks and bags contained large quantities of silk dresses, and ladies fine wearing apparel of all kinds.

There was also a large number of papers and letters, among them declarations of his intention to become a citizen, naturalization papers and receipts.

The following receipts were among the papers:

NEW-YORK, July 3, 1857.

Received from Mr. Michael Gonemmie, the sum of $10, being an advance for a room and two bedrooms in house No. 130 Anthony-street, being paid to the 1st August. Received payment, $10

EDWARD McGORRAN.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 1, 1855.

Received from Michael Cangemi the sum of $9 in advance for a room and two bedrooms in house known as No. 130 Anthony-street.

EDW'D McGORRAN.

His woman, who was locked up in a cell in the Fourteenth Ward Station-house, could speak English, but very little. She said she was not married to Congemi, but had lived with him for three months and had no children. She appeared wholly ignorant of all the matters about which was questioned, or took refuge in her ignorance of English. She begged us to get her some water, and signified that she was badly bitten by the bed-bugs which were crawling all over the walls of her cell.

MEETING OF THE CITIZENS OF THE FOURTEENTH WARD.

A large meeting of the citizens of the Fourteenth Ward was held, last evening, at the Station-house in that Ward, in relation to the death of officer Anderson. The large sitting-room of the Station was crowded long before the hour of meeting.

Mr. Howell Vail presided, and Joseph Hutton and John H. Chambers, acted as Secretaries.

Hon. Sanford L. Macomber offered a series of resolutions, which he prefaced by remarks in relation to the deceased.

Mr. George Terwilliger spoke highly of the character, both public and private, of the lamented deceased. He represented a class to which the deceased officer belonged, and closed with a high eulogium upon the ability of the officer as a protector of the lives and property of his fellow-citizens, and his integrity as a man and associate.

Ex-Judge Phillips followed.

A vote of thanks was passed to officer R. M. Webb and Mr. Edward Willoughby, for their prompt arrest of the murderer.

A Committee of Five was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Chambers, Racey, Macomber, Meehan and Buchanan, to coöperate with any Committee which may be appointed to make arrangements for the funeral. Due notice of the funeral will be given in the public press.

THE VERDICT TO BE GIVEN AT 10 A. M. TO-DAY.

The Jury met, pursuant to adjournment, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at Mr. Frank Ruppert's lager bier brewery in Forty-fifth-street, east of Second-avenue. The reason for assembling so far up town was that Mr. Ruppert is one of the Jury, while Mr. Gellig, another of the Jury, resides opposite, and another still lives in Thirty-fifth-street, and in fact all of them are located pretty well up town. A large number of Germans were present in the bier saloon, and regaled themselves copiously with lager while waiting for the verdict. The Coroner was present in an adjoining room, and at 7¼ o'clock was sent for by the Jury, who informed him they were not likely to agree very soon, and desired the privilege of sleeping on the evidence. The Coroner informed them that it was a very irregular proceeding, but if they thought it would materially facilitate their agreement, he would not object to their separating for the night without a verdict. He accordingly requested them to meet this morning at 10 o'clock, at the same place.

It is understood that the Jury are of opinion that no person is criminally implicated by the evidence, and that they differ on points less material. It is probable they will agree on a verdict to-day.

☞ The members and honorary members of Lady Washington Engine Co. No. 40 are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of our associated friend Eugene Anderson, on Thursday afternoon, from the Engine House, Elm-street, at 1 o'clock. By order of

WM. MEEHAN, Chairman.

Wm. H. Racey, Sec'y.

August Congressional Elections.—During the first week of August elections for members of Congress will take place in the following States:

Alabama	Aug. 3	Texas	Aug. 3
Kentucky	Aug. 3	North Carolina	Aug. 6
Missouri	Aug. 3	Tennessee	Aug. 6

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE BOARD.

No Quorum and No Successor to Governor Draper.

Candidates on the Track—Mayor Wood's Star Rising Again—Cholwell Much Inquired for—A Meeting in Brooklyn.

THE METROPOLITANS TO BE PAID.

The Injunction Removed and the Warrants Drawn.

After a great deal of caucus about the matter and solicitation by individuals, Mr. Draper made the following formal communications to the Board of Police yesterday:

NEW-YORK, July 21, 1857.

Gentlemen: Understanding that a misapprehension exists in your Board in regard to my official position, I deem it proper to state in writing what I have heretofore stated verbally, viz: My resignation as one of "the Board of Police" has been forwarded to the Governor.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. DRAPER.

To "The Board of Police."

NEW-YORK, July 21, 1857.

Dear Sir: I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th inst., resigning your office of Commissioner of Police, which is hereby accepted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN A. KING.

Simeon Draper, Esq.

PROSPECT OF FILLING THE VACANCY.

This topic was matter of anxious consideration with the three members convened at White-street. In three or four other locations, however, there were similar meetings. At the Astor House, at Mr. Draper's office, at John A. King & Son's, in William-street, and at Commissioner Cholwell's, in Maiden-lane. The Governor passed to and fro between these localities, and exerted all his good-nature towards arranging for a quorum of the Board. Commissioner Cholwell called on Mr. Draper, in William-street, and on the Governor, at John A. King's, near by. The Governor called also on Mr. Draper, and spent some time in Mr. Cholwell's store on his way to the Astor. Other parties also called on Mr. Cholwell, who once or twice took a walk up Broadway, but could not be induced to turn down White-street and make a quorum of the Police Commissioners. He was waylaid by Democrats, or earwigged by Lodge-master Know Nothings. So, at a late hour yesterday afternoon, General Nye sat alone at the Police Board in White-street, and there had been no Cholwell, no quorum. Together with the established fact that Commissioner Draper's resignation was now absolute, and that the place of a Republican was a blank in the Commission; it was also certain that Commissioner Cholwell had played his associates a pretty sharp game.

OCCULTATION OF COMMISSIONER CHOLWELL.

He had conveyed every impression of his tractability to his associates and to friends of the Board before Mr. Draper's resignation had been made, that his action would conform to the wishes of the other members. The cause of that resignation had first been manifested, and the intent declared ten days before the fact was published, when some little difference occurred between Mr. Stranahan and Mr. Draper, in regard to the Second Ward appointments. After some sounding and temporizing, everything was thought to be safe, the move was made, and, lo! Cholwell proves to be one-half Know-Nothing, and the other half Hard-Shell Democrat, just as all his appointments on the new police have proved to be. It seems now that he will vote for no Republican to fill the vacancy in the Police Board. Hence the number of Republicans in the Board must be limited to the existing three.

WOOD STOCK HAS A SUDDEN RISE.

A number of curious results suddenly manifested themselves as soon as the fact was published that Mr. Draper's resignation was beyond a reconsideration. Among these was the electrical effect upon the hard-pressed chief in the City Hall. The war was going against him. The $100,000 injunction had been dissolved, and Mr. Devlin had been remanded back to Eldridge-street jail. The Police were gone, the Street Commission patronage was gone, the Mayor might well despond. There were actually no visitors waiting at his private door for the first time in months. There came a sudden little throng—two or three Aldermen, a Councilman, a Judge and a Congressman—each anxious, and all looking particularly big with the news. Draper had positively resigned, and the Police Government of the City presented a new phase, one which might even regain the Police for the Mayor. How stood Cholwell? Who could catch Cholwell? What would procure him to meet with the two Mayors—Wood and Powell? Was there any other member of the Board that could be approached? These questions were canvassed with the result that Cholwell became at once the most important man in town. As each person went forth word was rapidly conveyed through the Park, over to the Pewter Mug, down to the Custom-House and then back to the Ivy Green, behind the Tombs, that Wood was not floored yet, and with the election of a Democrat in place of Draper, the Wood influence in police matters might yet control the entire Metropolitan District. Of course the entire Democracy is in a ferment for the evening. The last visitor the Mayor had, entered his private door from Mr. Valentine's office at 2¾ o'clock. It was a former candidate for the Mayoralty, the Grand Master of the Know-Nothings, J. W. Barker. Whether he is a candidate for the Police Commission vacancy, on a consolidated National American Democratic Union platform, is one of the newest mysteries of "the Order." In fact, last evening Wood stock had a rapid upward tendency, and by this evening, in the grand soldering to be had at Tammany, it may be taken extensively upon speculation.

MR. SICKLES IN THE FIELD—MR. LIBBY A CANDIDATE.

Of course the waters could not set so strongly over the mill-wheel of the Mayor without some indication in favor of the proprietor on the opposite side of the Democratic current. Mr. Sickles has had his interviews with Governor King, General Nye and Mr. Weed, and conclusions and projects are rumored in this connection. The most credible is, that besides a decent provision to be made for the best of the old police in the lower Wards, there will be an effort made to force an election to the vacancy of Mr. Libby, who ran against Wood in the late Democratic split.

A SESSION OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS IN BROOKLYN.

About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon Gen. Nye received a message from his Brooklyn associate, Mr. Stranahan, in regard to a meeting of the Board to be held there. The ostensible reason is to take action in regard to the officers and the Station houses. Some of the officers (Captains and Sergeants) are said to have had their literary qualifications sadly neglected, and as the hint of the Times in regard to their official returns caused some scrutiny, it is understood that a scholastic overhauling will be had. The Superintendent reports a sad condition, even as to cleanliness of the Station-houses. These will be looked to.

But the chief aim as to this Brooklyn meeting is, that upon Mayor Powell's meeting with Nye, Bowen and Stranahan they will have a quorum without Cholwell or Mayor Wood. At such a meeting three votes could elect to fill the vacancy without the vote even of Mayor Powell, and so the Board might return to New-York with the thing done.

Mayor Wood doubtless will go into the Board if a Democrat is elected to the vacancy.

A RUMOR.

It was rumored last evening that ex-Commissioner Draper had recommended General James Watson Webb to fill the vacancy formed by his resignation, and that the General had signified his willingness to accept the nomination. But everybody added that the rumor was not probably true.

The Metropolitan Police to Get Their Pay.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Ingraham.

John Fitzpatrick vs. Fernando Wood, Azariah C. Flagg, Simeon Draper and others.—Judge Ingraham made his decision, denying the application for an injunction to restrain the Comptroller and others from paying the Police. The following are copies of the opinion and order vacating the injunction:

OPINION.

John Fitzpatrick vs. Azariah C. Flagg and others.—Ingraham, P. J.—The motion made in this case is for an injunction against the defendants, restraining them from signing and paying a check for $100,000 to the State treasury, for the use of the Police Commissioners on paying the Metropolitan Police of the City of New-York.

The plaintiff, as a tax-payer, for himself and others, asks for this relief, upon the ground that such payment cannot be made until after the amount to be raised by tax for 1857 for police purposes, shall have been collected and paid into the City treasury.

That no part of the tax for the present year has yet been collected from the tax-payers is conceded; but it appears, by the answer of the Comptroller, that he has raised, by loans on temporary bonds, a sum of money of which there remains in the treasury $100,000, applicable specially to this purpose; and that such funds, unless used for the pay of the police, must remain in the treasury and be unproductive, while the City is paying interest thereon.

The 27th section of the Police Act provides for the payment of the moneys to be used for that purpose, to be paid when collected into the City Treasury, and immediately thereafter into the Treasury of the State, and to be paid therefrom to the Treasurer of the Board of Police.

The meaning of the term "collected" is to be gathered from the 28th section, where it is provided that the Board of Supervisors shall raise and collect by tax such sums of money as the Board of Police shall apportion.

There can be but one meaning applied to the term "collected," and that is when the tax has been paid by those on whose property the tax has been levied. When so collected, it is to be paid over to the State treasury for these purposes.

Until such collection is made, no mandamus would lie against the Corporation to compel the payment; and until so paid no money could be drawn from the State treasury for the pay of policemen.

The 33d section of the act provides for the payment of the men in monthly payments, and the first meeting of the Board of Police was the period at which their power and authority over the police of the City was to commence.

A strict construction of the statute must lead to the result, that although the payment was thus to be made monthly, still no authority was conferred by this act to raise the money by loan for meeting these payments before the tax was collected.

The question then arises, whether this court in the exercise of the decision vested in it, should restrain the officers of the City having the charge of the public treasury from making such payments out of moneys raised by them in anticipation of such tax. The injury to the plaintiff and other tax payers is not of that serious character which calls for the exercise of this power. It is not denied but that the payment will be legal when the tax therefore shall have been collected. This will probably be in October next, and the injury and loss to be sustained is the interest in this sum to be advanced up to that period. But even that loss cannot be sustained, as appears by Comptroller Flagg's answer, because the liability for such interest has already been incurred, and the money will be idle in the Treasury if not used for this purpose. The Charter authorizes the borrowing of money for public purposes in anticipation of the tax, and a liberal construction of that provision, with those already referred to, would warrant an advance of money under such circumstances to meet the necessary payments of the department, prior to the collection of the tax under the 28th section.

There are other views of this question which have been pressed upon the court, and some of which are deserving of consideration.

The Police act has been sustained by the courts, and is now conceded to be the law of the land, and all laws inconsistent with it are repealed. The former police of the City has been disbanded, and is no longer in authority, and a neglect or refusal to pay the Metropolitan Police might very much weaken its force, and create greater evils to the tax-payers than that now complained of. Such neglect or refusal to pay would also entitle them to interest on their wages after they become due, and would thereby increase instead of diminishing the expense.

It appears from the complaint that His Honor the Mayor and the Comptroller, who are the guardians of the public funds, and without whose signatures the payment could not be made,—are willing to make the payment from the Treasury, and I am bound to conclude that these officers would not consent to such a course, unless they were satisfied that such an advance could be made without injury to the public interests. From what has already been stated, it is apparent that under any circumstances the injury which the plaintiff seeks to prevent would be small in amount, and not of that serious character which should call for the interposition of this Court by injunction. When in addition to these considerations it is remembered that the payment now sought to be enjoined is intended for the payment of the Police of the City, under a law which the Courts have held to be valid and constitutional—that without that Police the City would be unprotected—that the men employed therein are, many of them if not all, dependent on their pay for the support of themselves and their families, I cannot but conclude that the evils which would follow from granting an injunction would be much greater than those which are sought to be prevented by invoking the aid of this Court; and, although there are technical grounds upon which the plaintiff's motion might be granted, yet I am not satisfied that even to the tax payers themselves, the evils which would follow from allowing the injunction would not be far greater than could be sustained by the contemplated payment, even if it involved the loss of all the interest thereon. The Court has always to exercise a discretion in granting or refusing the remedy of injunction, and in my judgment that discretion should be so exercised that a writ, which, under proper circumstances, is a remedial measure of great value, should not be misused, and instead of being allowed for the protection of the citizen, be turned into an engine of oppression and wrong. It is not for every trifling injury or trivial departure from the provisions of law that the remedy, by injunction, should be resorted to, and where the use of this writ will cause a greater public injury than can in any event follow from the acts sought to be restrained, I have no hesitation in saying that it ought not to be allowed. This remedy by injunction has already been extended much further than in my judgment is desirable under the provisions of the code, and I do not think the public interests will be promoted by extending it to every technical violation of law, without regard to the consequences which would flow from its allowance. The Metropolitan Police law has been sustained by the Courts, the necessity of paying those who are employed in this branch of the public service is evident, not only for the sake of those employed and their families, but also for its efficiency, and although from a defect in the provisions of the statute the means of immediate payment have not been provided, still there is no sufficient reason why the process of injunction should be resorted to for the prevention of an act which the public officers in whom the authority is vested can see that such payment may be made in advance of the collection of the tax without injury to the public interests. The result to which I have arrived upon the examination of the merits of this motion renders it unnecessary for me to express any opinion upon the question of jurisdiction raised by the defendant's counsel; I will, however, add, that in my judgment the Corporation of the City should have been made a party when the object is to control their agents in the disposition of money solely under the control of that body. The motion for a continuance of the injunction must be denied, and the temporary injunction be dissolved.

ORDER.

An order granting a temporary injunction having been heretofore made herein, with an order for the defendants to show cause on the 20th of July inst. why the said injunction should not be continued; and the motion thereon coming on to be argued on said 20th inst., Messrs. F. Y. Cutler and E. Jenning, Jr., having been heard for the plaintiffs, and Messrs. W. C. Noyes and D. D. Field having been heard for the defendants, it is ordered that a motion for a continuance of said injunction be and the same is hereby denied; and it is further ordered that the temporary injunction heretofore issued be and the same is hereby discharged. R. H. JERVIS, Clerk.

The Comptroller Draws a Check to Pay the Metropolitan Police—Additional Claims—Arsenal Stock.

Yesterday, after the injunction restraining Mr. Flagg from placing a certain round sum to the credit of the State Treasurer, for the use of the Metropolitan Commissioners, was removed, the Comptroller drew a check for $100,000, directed to the City Chamberlain, in the following form:

"Pay to the Treasurer of the State of New-York, or his order, the sum of $100,000, under the 27th Section of the Act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, &c., passed April 15, 1857."

(Signed,) A. C. FLAGG.

This check was sent to the Mayor for his autograph, but at latest advices his Honor had returned answer *that he wanted time to consider it.*

The claims presented to the Board of Supervisors on Monday evening, (and allowed,) by Mayor Wood's old Captains, who charge $300 per diem for keeping an eye on the Station-houses since the 3d of July, up to when the present force took possession, Mr. Flagg refused, yesterday, to recognize. The total amount of this class of claims is something over $1,200.

The Comptroller scouts the claims on the ground that they are illegal.

We made mention of the fact a few days ago, that sealed bids for the Arsenal stock were opened in the Comptroller's Office, and that only two bids were received, amounting to $148,000—the total required being $375,000. Since then Mr. Flagg has received application for $6,000 worth more, and is now in negotiation for an additional amount. In this cramped condition of Wall-street, money comes in slow even for such gilt-edged paper as that our City offers. The Corporation will doubtless be ready to comply with the terms of purchase of the Arsenal property to-morrow, the last day allowed them; and within the next sixty days the remainder will be forthcoming.

OFFICIAL RETURNS OF INSPECTORS.

Precinct No. 2.—5 arrests. John McGerraty, Mary Ann Riley, and John Devins, intoxication; Mary Dee, drunk and disorderly—discharged by the Court; Margaret Smith, petty larceny—committed by Judge Welsh.

Precinct No. 3.—8 arrests. Pat Hagan, Ellen Greedy, Edward Lynch, Patrick Gregan, and Thomas Gilbert, intoxication—discharged by Justice Osborne; Wm. Smith, pickpocket, committed; Martin McGivers, vagrant; Henry Mead, photographist, intoxication and assault—committed; Edward Hart, petit larceny—committed.

Precinct No. 4.—3 arrests. Sylvester [illegible], witness in a murder case; William Reynolds and William Watson, [illegible]. Sergeant Folger remarks, in reference to the arrest of Reynolds: "He ran down to the dock, the officers pursuing him. He attempted to get out his knife, with a spring blade, but failing in that, ran to a heap of ballast-stones and got one in his hand. The officer was too quick for him, however, and caught him by the throat, and held too tight to admit of his using the stone."

Precinct No. 5.—Thirteen arrests. Frances Woodhouse, Louisa [illegible] and Ann Cuff for drunkenness and disorderly conduct; Bernard [illegible], Wm. Tarr, A. Frenchmann, Louisa Atkinson and Catherine Waugh for drunkenness; John Van Vorst and Jas. Buck for assault and battery—respectively held in the sum of $500 and $300 to answer; Mack Connelly for interfering with an officer—$300 bail; Henry [illegible] soliciting passengers without a license; Mary Ann Collins, disorderly conduct, committed for examination.

Precinct No. 6.—Thirteen arrests. 4 for drunkenness; 2 for violating corporation ordinances; 1 for petit larceny; 3 for drunkenness and disorderly conduct; 1 insane man and another for disorderly conduct. These prisoners were all sent to the Tombs.

Precinct No. 7.—Seven arrests. Richard Burke, Wm. Hearn and John Vail, assault and battery on officer Haven—committed for trial; on the prisoners were found two loaded pistols and bowie-knives; Geo. Gordon and Isaac J. Bloom, drunk and disorderly—discharged; Ezra Clifford, petit larceny, committed for trial; Caroline Youngs, insane, committed for examination.

Precinct No. 8.—Nine arrests. Eliza Brien, petit larceny; Patrick Brough, drunk and disorderly; [illegible] Louise Payne and Jane Johnson, prostitutes, disorderly conduct—held in the sum of $500 to keep the peace; Jacob Clapper and Henry [illegible], gross intoxication, committed for ten days; [illegible] Anderson, prostitute, disorderly conduct, committed for trial; Isabella Standish, same offence, prison for ten days; Charles De [illegible], assault and battery on John McAllier, discharged. Inspector Turnbull reports: "The alarm of fire at 9 o'clock last night, was caused by the bursting of a camphene lamp at No. [illegible] [illegible]-street."

Precinct No. 9.—Three arrests. [illegible] and Michael Hart, intoxication, committed to prison; Thomas McQuin, assault and battery on [illegible] Posts, admitted to bail in the sum of $300 by Justice Flandreau.

Precinct No. 10.—Six arrests. Mary Nelson, habitual drunkenness, committed by Justice Osborne; Mary *Morris* and *Mary Green, drunk and disorderly*, and Maria Williams, petit larceny, committed by Justice Wood; Louis [illegible] and Julius [illegible], fighting, discharged.

Precinct No. 11.—Christopher [illegible], John [illegible]land, drunk and disorderly; Wm. Breen, juvenile delinquent; Edward McLoughlin, assault and battery on his wife. All sent to Police Court. Inspector Squires reports:

Stabbing Affray.—A man named Philip [illegible], a German, about 28 years of age, was stabbed in an affray about 10½ o'clock last night, in Second-street, near Avenue C, but by whom is not known. [illegible] is, however, said to be one of a hard gang of loafers who infest the neighborhood, and was at the time in the act of assaulting persons passing by, and probably the injury was inflicted by some person in self-defence. Dr. Kimback was called and dressed the wounds, (two in number,) and this morning [illegible] was sent to the City Hospital.

Precinct No. 12.—Blank return.

Precinct No. 13.—Three arrests. Nicholas Henry and Michael Gaffney for drunkenness, and Julia Hammond for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Inspector Steers reports:

Sun-stroke.—About 1 P. M. yesterday, Julia Hammond was brought to this Station-house by Officer Remington, overpowered by the heat. She had left the Hospital the day previous and was in a very weak state. A physician was called to attend her, and she recovered sufficient to go home.

Precinct No. 14.—Fourteen arrests. Patrick McKinney and Michael Tuohy, assault and battery; Jane Eckels and Low Wiggins, drunkenness; [illegible], vagrancy; Thomas Heron, drunk and disorderly; John McQuin and John Nicholson, throwing stones; Andrew Gobeere, stealing; Thomas Empson, fighting; John Gannon and John Winhill, burglary; Daniel Maloney, attempt to rescue a prisoner; Frank Pellessier, murder. (The report of this murder is given at length in another place.)

Precinct No. 15.—Owen Hanley arrested for petit larceny, James Sullivan for insulting females in the street. Both were committed for examination.

Precinct No. 16.—Four arrests. [illegible] and Joseph Ehrick, receivers of stolen goods; Thomas Stevens, grand larceny; William Jones, alias Johnny Miller, burglary. [illegible]

Arrests for Burglary and Receiving Stolen Goods.—On the complaint of Messrs. [illegible], dry goods dealers, corner of Nineteenth-street and Eighth-avenue, Justice Davison issued a warrant to search Ehrick's store on the Eighth-avenue, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets, in doing which officers Roach and Robertson arrested Jones and Stevens, both of them being old offenders. Jones had on his person a very heavy gold watch and chain, Stevens had with him a very large bundle of valuable clothing, supposed to have been stolen. By previous information his boarding house was searched, and a valise belonging to him was found. It contained several articles of jewelry, and a superb set of burglar's instruments, viz.: Keys of every variety, also, any quantity of wax preparation for making impressions, &c. A third party made his escape over a rear fence. Officers Roach and Robertson are still working at the case, with every prospect of further success. Jones is said to be the partner with Myers, who was shot at No. 1660 Broadway, while in the act of committing a burglary. Owners are wanted for the property, which can be seen at the Jefferson Market Police Court.

Precinct No. 17.—Two arrests. William Grimes, intoxication, committed for ten days; Jas. Nicol, disorderly conduct, discharged. Inspector Hart reports the Ward "all quiet."

Precinct No. 18.—Three arrests. Harry Maloney, assaulting officer Burden; Anthony Miller, assault and battery; Thomas Hickall, petit larceny; all committed for trial. Sergeant Bennett reports:

Accident.—At 5½ P. M. a young man named Lewis Feit, 20 years of age, fell through the hatchway from the fourth story of the Union Steam Works, corner of Twenty-second-street and Second-avenue. He was dangerously injured, and officers Sherwood and Burden conveyed him to Bellevue Hospital.

A horse, with a wagon, owned by Mr. Grey, ran off the pier foot of Twenty-third-street, East River. Officer Burden assisted in getting the horse from the water. It sustained but little injury. Three lost children were restored to their parents.

Precinct No. 19.—One arrest only; Michael [illegible], laborer, drunk and disorderly. Sent to Police Court.

Precinct No. 20.—Five arrests; Dennis Ryan, assault with a dangerous weapon on Dennis Farley; Eliza Fletcher and Michael J. McCabe, drunk and disorderly; James McCovill and Joanna Lynch, disorderly conduct. All were sent to the Police Court.

Precinct No. 21.—Julia Moran was arrested for intoxication and sent to the Police Court. Inspector Speight says: "This morning at 12½ o'clock, officer Mathews found house No. 8 West Twenty-ninth-street open. He awoke the inmates and had the house secured.

Precinct No. 22.—Bridget Fagan was arrested for intoxication. Was sent to the Police Court.

THE POLICE IN THE FIRST WARD.

There is some truth in the communication addressed by Alderman Billy Wilson to the Police Commissioners as to the lack of a proper force in the First Ward. They have only eight new men to cover the the worst part of the District all night—the west side from Liberty-street to the Battery, bounded on the east by Broadway, and on the west by West-street. There is a bitter feeling manifested against the officers by the organized gangs of thieves and emigrant-runners that abound in Greenwich street and the vicinity, and they take every opportunity to insult them. The "beats" are so long and the police, can scarcely be expected to be ubiquitous. When they are off at one end, the rowdies almost invariably begin a disturbance at the other, and, as Alderman Wilson says, robberies (about the rapes we have not heard much) have been very common there of late. The intimation, however, that the police are not willing to perform their duty, is, without a doubt, false. Two officers on Sunday night, in Greenwich street, resolutely entered a disorderly crowd of loafers and quietly dispersed them, and that, too, when they had threatened to "Knife the Metropolitan sons of b—s." Noisy crowds have been dispersed in the same manner on several occasions. There is much dissatisfaction expressed by good citizens of the Ward at the Police Commissioners and the Superintendent, that the force is not increased. Only as a matter of justice to the men it should be, for these eight officers have to go on duty each evening at 7 o'clock, and are not relieved till 5 in the morning. This hard work they have performed for several days, and are in a fair way of being "used up." On the east side of the Ward, which is filled with warehouses, and which is comparatively quiet, where a large force is not necessary, the Superintendent has detailed seventeen men, some of whom were members of the old First Ward Police, and whose influence, as they are known in the district alluded to, by the Alderman would be double that of the new men. In some of the more quiet Wards, also, they have a full force, which could better be spared at this time to such a disorderly section of the City as the west part of the First Ward.

Protestantism in Thessalonica.—A Greek physician near Thessalonica, converted to the Protestant faith under the preaching of Rev. Dr. [illegible], writes that twelve prominent families have lately renounced the Greek Church, and declared themselves Protestants. A new mission has accordingly been commenced among them.

ROME AND NEW-YORK.

A Venomous Letter from Archbishop Hughes.

To the Editor of the New-York Tribune:

SIR: On the 9th of January, 1857, H. J. RAYMOND, Esq., Editor of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, published in his paper a mendacious and scurrilous article against Archbishop HUGHES. It professed to be a communication, and was signed "Equitas." In the course of a week or ten days, Mr. RAYMOND was called on by a gentleman to meet the legal consequences of that libelous article, or to make known the writer's name. Mr. RAYMOND professed his regret that on the same afternoon he was obliged to go to Washington as a witness in some matter of Congressional dispute about the honesty of certain members in certain monetary transactions. He promised, however, that he should be absent only one day, and that as soon as he returned he would make known the author of "Equitas." Mr. RAYMOND went to Washington, and was there catechised by a Committee of the House, but nothing very clear was elicited from his answers. He returned about the time he himself had specified, but was unable still, as he pretended, to give the name of his correspondent. Neither should he have promised to give it in so brief a period, since, according to his subsequent statement, the author resided in Boston. Still, from time to time, Mr. RAYMOND was dunned for the name of the author of the libel which he had published. He became somewhat alarmed and somewhat nervous in regard to the subject, but he kept on shuffling and procrastinating as long as he could. Finally, on the 17th of February of this year, he addressed a note to the Archbishop, couched in the following terms:

"DAILY TIMES OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1857.

DEAR SIR: I was greatly surprised to learn last evening that you had never received from me any note in explanation of the publication of an article signed 'Equitas' in the TIMES of Jan. 9. I regret this, especially as it has left me under the suspicion of treating you with a disrespect which most assuredly I do not feel.

The article reached me accompanied by a private note in the same handwriting, signed by Dr. McELROY of St. Mary's Church, Boston, who avowed himself the author. Relying entirely upon the respectability and responsibility of the name—the genuineness of which I did not for an instant suspect—I gave the article into the printers' hands without even a perusal. On being applied to for the name of the author, I wrote to Dr. McELROY for permission to give it—or rather to afford him an opportunity of avowing it in the matter—and was astonished to hear in reply that the whole thing was a FORGERY; and that he knew nothing whatever of the article in question. I wrote to him at once, expressing my deep mortification at so shameful an imposition. I also immediately wrote you a note, embracing these explanations and inclosing the original of the private note accompanying the article, together with Dr. McELROY's reply to my letters. I sent them by a lad—the same who brings this—to No. 263 Mulberry-street, and he told me afterward that he put it under the door. The next day I was informed that it had not been received, and supposed that this was in consequence of your absence or of some accident. As I heard no more of it, I took it for granted it had subsequently been received, and had no suspicion to the contrary until last night.

I inclose the manuscript of the article, which may possibly afford some clue for the detection of the author.

I am, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,
Archbishop HUGHES." H. J. RAYMOND.

A note of this kind would be calculated to win the confidence of the Archbishop, and it really had that effect for the time being. But there are circumstances connected with other proceedings of Mr. RAYMOND which are inexplicable. For instance, he speaks of a note accompanying the manuscript of "Equitas," and alleges that he had sent that note, together with a private one of his own, to No. 263 Mulberry-street. Now, any note left at No. 263 Mulberry-street would reach the Archbishop. When Mr. RAYMOND was questioned on this discrepancy, he pleaded that the boy by whom he had sent it would be still forthcoming; but that, as a great snow-storm prevailed at the time, the boy may not have found the house; but, to use the words of his own explanation of this affair, the boy must have slipped it under the door of another. The Archbishop accepted for the time being this explanation, although other circumstances would throw doubt upon it. For instance, the first page of the communication of "Equitas" had been trimmed off at the top by the scissors of Mr. RAYMOND, as any one can see by the manuscript which the Editor of the TIMES subsequently furnished to the Archbishop. The boy, even in a snow-storm, could have slipped under the Archbishop's door, or that of any of his neighbors, the whole communication just as easily as the trimmed portion which Mr. RAYMOND pretended to have sent by the diligent lad who, because there was a snow-storm, could not distinguish No. 263 Mulberry-street from any other house in the neighborhood, and who therefore discharged his message by slipping the communication under the most convenient door.

The Ex-Honorable HENRY J. RAYMOND, once vice-[illegible] of the State of New-York, had shown himself toward the Archbishop in former times to be [illegible] Certainly in the hands of others, the Archbishop [illegible] And it so happened that, [illegible] a third party who knew him and knew Mr. RAYMOND well. He alluded to Mr. RAYMOND's kindness in terms which were as sincere as complimentary. But the mutual friend interrupted him by stating:

"No, you do not know Mr. RAYMOND. He is [illegible] in friendship, he is plausible in treachery; he has much animal cunning; but he was born without the instincts of a gentleman, and neither his education nor his [illegible] of associating with gentlemen have been able to supply the innate and original deficiency."

The Archbishop thought this a harsh, and perhaps unjust analysis of Mr. RAYMOND's character, and, in his own intercourse with that gentleman, making allowances, he thought there was much that would relieve Mr. RAYMOND from so undesirable a reputation.

Accordingly, the note which we have already quoted, and one or two others, were looked upon as proof that if he ever had the misfortune to be born without the "instincts of a gentleman," still he was doing his best to acquire them. His second note is as follows:

"DAILY TIMES OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1857.

DEAR SIR: I inclose a paragraph from this morning's TIMES. I owe it to myself to say that I should have published such a one long ago, had I not supposed from a conversation with the gentleman who called at my house on your behalf, that you would desire some steps to detect the authorship of the article signed 'Equitas.'

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,
Archbishop HUGHES. HENRY J. RAYMOND."

The following is the article to which ex-Vice-Gov. RAYMOND, Editor of the TIMES, alludes in the foregoing note. It was published in the TIMES of Saturday, Feb. 21, 1857, as a kind of *amende honorable* to the Archbishop:

"A DOUBLE AND DOUBLY CONTEMPTIBLE IMPOSITION.—The Editor of a daily newspaper is, from the necessity of his position and the nature of his duties, exposed to impositions of various kinds, from which it is not always easy to protect himself. Falsehood and forgery, cleverly employed, are very likely to deceive Editors, as they constantly deceive merchants, lawyers, and business men of every kind. We have endeavored to protect the columns of the TIMES against such frauds, and on the whole have no special reason to complain of failure. Yet in at least one instance the very impudence of the imposition secured its success.

We received, some time since, a communication commenting on Archbishop HUGHES' article on the Catholic Press. It came accompanied by a private note to the editor of the TIMES, signed with the name of one of the most venerable and respectable of the Catholic clergy in Boston, who avowed himself the author, and expressed a desire not to be known as such, unless it should become necessary. Recognizing the alleged authorship as sufficiently responsible, the article was published, without anything more than a cursory perusal, in the TIMES of Jan. 9, under the signature of "Equitas." Upon subsequently applying to the supposed author for permission to give his name to parties interested, we were surprised by his reply that he had never written any such article, and knew nothing whatever of the matter. It was clear that the names had been deliberately FORGED by the writer, who availed himself of this criminal mode of striking a cowardly blow at the character of the Archbishop, and at the same time of belying a Catholic clergyman, and imposing upon the editor of the TIMES, so as to make it the means of giving effect to his double malignity. The character of the article corresponds with the means employed to secure its publication. It was palpably and purely malicious—designed not to promote any good public end, but simply to gratify personal malice. It was a compound of abuse, mingled with facts distorted, perverted and misrepresented, well calculated to impose upon hasty readers.

"We need not add the expression of our regret at having been thus betrayed into the publication of such an assault upon the personal character of Archbishop HUGHES. The distinguished Prelate has never shrunk from a full and complete responsibility to the public for whatever action he has deemed it his duty to take in connection with public affairs. Whatever he does is done openly and in his own name, and we have more than once had occasion to express our dissent from his sentiments and his policy. But of the purity of his character, and the integrity of his motives, and his fidelity to the interests intrusted to his charge, there is no room to doubt. We should be sorry to suppose that the cowardly calumniator who by fraud and forgery has made this journal the vehicle of his malice had been able to injure him in the slightest degree."

Now, this public statement of Mr. RAYMOND's would seem to indicate that he has, after all, the instincts of a gentleman. But the shady and shuffling proceedings which marked his trimmings of the communication of "Equitas," and his pretensions that he had received a private note, which his poor, innocent, blundering boy slipped under the door of some house in New-York during a snow-storm, throw not a little suspicion over his public statement and his private note. And it remains still an open question whether he came into life destitute of the essential qualities of what is commonly called a gentleman, as his friend asserted.

Since commencing this article, the Archbishop has learned that Mr. RAYMOND is now in Europe, and some have assumed that because he is absent he is not responsible for what appears from day to day in his paper. This, to a certain extent, may be admitted. But his absence is no excuse for the publishing in his journal of calumnious and libelous articles by his representatives. If an editor goes to Europe, and wishes to save his own reputation, he should either announce the name of his *locum tenens*, and throw the responsibility of such publications on him, or he should give such wise instructions to his representatives as would save himself from the dishonor of their publications.

The Archbishop denies the claim of irresponsibility to any editor who, going abroad, allows his sanctum and tripod to be occupied by an unprincipled substitute.

One would suppose, in view of the whining apologies put forth by Mr. RAYMOND, either in private notes or through the columns of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, that no such article could ever appear in that journal as that published editorially in the issue of Saturday morning, 18th inst. Mr. RAYMOND affected to denounce his correspondent as a "FORGER," but now the forger is elevated to the editorial rank of the NEW-YORK TIMES, as may be seen by the following article, headed "ROME AND NEW-YORK:"

FIRST.

"ROME AND NEW-YORK.—It is now twenty years since the aged Bishop DUBOIS lay on his deathbed, and in reply to the daily and dutiful call of JOHN, Bishop of Basileopolis, his coadjutor, with the right of succession, responded: 'I am better—much better.' Neither mitred nor crowned heads love to see the forms of their successors darkening the sick-chamber; and the shadow which the stalwart presence of Bishop HUGHES cast upon the bedside of the old French prelate seemed like the first admonition of that Valley of Death into which, in spite of his assurance that he was better, he was fast hastening, and soon sunk."

Now, Mr. Editorial Forger of the TIMES, Bishop DUBOIS died in 1842, and it is only in your office that twenty years could be made out of fifteen. The other portions of this first paragraph are merely trite enough to be copied by those who have not brains to be original.

SECOND.

"Twenty years have passed, and the same shadow falls athwart the path of his successor—not upon his death bed, but prematurely upon his unconscious daily walk. How well, or how ill, the Roman Catholic Priests has administered his great trust, it is not for us to say. He has not escaped accusation. For years, he has not only set aside all rivalry, and repressed all recusancy, but substantially nullified the position of every ecclesiastic whose talents or influence could be brought into comparison with his own. To one of urbane manners and social tastes, he would give the charge of a rude and uniformed congregation. To another, a bankrupt church; to another, an insubordinate congregation. On the other hand, he lifted up the lowly, the ignorant, and the uncouth, and he soon gathered about him a body guard of ecclesiastics of whom he was *facile princeps*; and in the Diocese of New-York, more literally perhaps than anywhere else in the Roman Church, was the Divine word realized. *Beati pauperes animo!*"

Forger, you state that it is not for you to say how well or how ill the Archbishop had administered his great trust. Then, Forger, why do you say it? You say he has not escaped accusation. But why should he have expected to escape accusation? To be accused is a part of a Bishop's office. You say that for years he has not only set aside all rivalry, and repressed all recusancy, but substantially nullified the position of every ecclesiastic whose talents or influence could be brought into comparison with his own. Now, Editorial Forger of the TIMES, it so happens that the Archbishop has conferred his actual position on every clergyman of the diocese—it so happens that no ecclesiastic worthy of the name, has ever pretended to rival the Archbishop, either in talents or influence; and this for an obvious reason—that the whole authority of a diocese is confided solely and exclusively to the Bishop or Archbishop, who is charged with its government—that the priests of his diocese are his auxiliaries, to aid him in his efforts by their own zeal and talents, and to share with him, through filial sympathy, the burden of oppression or of calumny, such as you have published in the TIMES.

You say that to a priest of urbane manners and social tastes the Archbishop would give the charge of a rude and uniformed congregation. But why not? Such a congregation might be elevated and refined by a pastor of "urbane manners and social tastes." And why should his urbanity and social tastes be thrown away among people as refined as himself?

You say that to another the Archbishop would give a bankrupt church. This can apply only to one clergyman, and whether he will understand it as a compliment remains to be seen. You say that to another he would give an insubordinate congregation. But in such a case you might have known that he himself had in his own hands the power to subordinate the congregation, and their pastors, too, if circumstances rendered such a proceeding necessary.

You say that on the other hand he lifted up the lowly, the ignorant and the uncouth. But, Forger, is *it a crime in an Archbishop to do what his Divine Master had done?*—for, certainly, the apostles were not selected on account of their "urbane manners and social tastes."

THIRD.

"*But is this the accusation upon which it is said the* Pope is now called upon to terminate the Episcopal functions of JOHN HUGHES? By no means! Rome would not heed such a charge; nor would it give ear to the representations which, it is said, have been made long since the Holy See, that the Catholic cause in America has suffered alike from the inordinate pretensions and the inexplicable inefficiency of his Grace. In a City through which three millions of Catholics have entered, since he has had charge of the Diocese of New-York—in a City which numbers more professors of the faith than Rome itself—his accusers say that there is not a monument of Catholic power or influence, not an institution perfected; and that he alone has seemed unconscious of the movement of that living host, whose presence and influence has excited the attention and alarmed jealousy of the Protestant people of these States. Everywhere else, they say, the Church is an organization, with a policy, with a great framework of institutions, to be filled up as time shall afford the means. Here, it is said by members of the Church, it is a chaos, without form and void. Not even an architectural structure worthy of a powerful and wealthy community—not a well-organized charity—not an institution of learning that commands respect, and that can point to his Grace as its founder or sustainer. His, they say, has been the ambition and the politics of our Aldermen, and not the statesmanship of a prelate of the Church."

Forger of the TIMES, you are quite mistaken in regard to the facts alleged in the foregoing paragraph. The Archbishop is in constant communication with the high dignitaries of the Church in Rome. He enjoys their confidence; and one great proof of this is, that, after having given a general letter to our Minister Plenipotentiary to China, he requested of his Eminence, Cardinal BARNABO, Prefect of the College of the Propaganda, another general letter of introduction and recommendation for the same distinguished personage, and that this document, so unusual from such a source, under such circumstances, was most kindly and promptly made out, and will be in China awaiting Mr. REED's arrival. You intimate that the Archbishop has done nothing, or but little, for the three millions of Catholics who have arrived and passed through New-York within the last twenty years. Forger of the TIMES, what do you care for such people? You might as well hold the Archbishop responsible for the disputes and riots that are now going on in the City of New-York, as for those Catholics who have passed through the City; and as to those Catholics who remain, notwithstanding all that is said against them, they may be considered, when compared with those from whom they should receive example, as law-abiding and peaceful citizens. Everywhere else, you say, the Church is an organization and a great framework of institutions, to be filled up as time shall afford the means. *Now, in New-York the Church is an organization*, and time has already furnished, to a great extent, the means of filling up its framework. You say that it is a chaos; and perhaps it would become such if forgers like yourself had influence enough to arrest for a moment its onward progress. You say that there is not even an architectural structure worthy of a powerful and wealthy community. But wait till we build the new St. Patrick's cathedral. And, forger though you be, you must have common sense enough to understand that the settler in the West commences by erecting a log-cabin, and then, afterward, the stately mansion rises by its side. You say that there is not a well-organized charity—not an institution of learning that commands respect—that can point to his Grace as its founder or sustainer. Well, it is certain that there are several well organized charities in this City, that there are some institutions of learning, and that, if they cannot point to his Grace as their founder and sustainer, his Grace must be the happiest prelate in Christendom, seeing that, according to you, the priesthood and people of his diocese have founded and sustained them without his cooperation. Still, Forger, he had a veto on them all, and if he had said "No" in regard to any of them, it would have no existence to-day. Try to be just, therefore, forger of the TIMES, and give his Grace some credit for not having prevented the foundation and sustainment of these various institutions.

FOURTH.

"And yet even these accusations have passed unheeded by Rome. The more serious imputation for which *Clergy of the Archdiocese*, now present in the Eternal City, invoke the thunders of the Vatican, is that the Primate of New-York has omitted to notice with due solemnities the declaration of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception; and that he turned his back and fled to Cuba when the Nuncio of PIUS IX., assailed by the press, hooted and stoned by the mob, and burned in effigy in a hundred cities and villages, most needed his support. *These are serious offences* at Rome. Maladministration, nepotism, indolence, arrogance, a meddling and petty spirit, are nothing compared with offences which imply indifference to the Virgin Mary and disrespect to the representative of the Vicar of Christ on earth."

Forger, you do not fabricate as adroitly as an unprincipled editor of the TIMES might be expected to do. The first sermon preached by the Archbishop on his return from Rome was in honor of the solemn definition, by our Holy Father the Pope, of the Immaculate Conception. It was not a written nor even a well-prepared sermon, but it was taken down by a reporter of the New-York *Herald*, and through the circulation of that paper found its way, uncorrected as it was, into the Eternal City. Imperfect as it was, it was deemed worthy of translation, and of being deposited among other similar documents in the archives of Rome. The Archbishop, at the same time, announced the purpose of constructing a new church in honor of the Immaculate Conception. And then, Forger, you are equally unfortunate in your allusion to Archbishop BEDINI. You say that Archbishop HUGHES turned his back on the Nuncio of PIUS IX., while the said Nuncio was being assailed by the Press, hooted and stoned by the mob, and burned in effigy in a hundred cities and villages, during a period in which he most needed "his" (the Archbishop's) support.

Now, it so happens that as long as the Nuncio honored the Archbishop with his presence and society, he was treated, both in New-York and elsewhere, with all the courtesy and not a few of the honors to which a distinguished foreigner visiting the United States, on lawful business, would be entitled. But the Archbishop of New-York, during his tour with the Nuncio, contracted a violent cold, which threatened the most serious consequences, as it was thought by his physicians that his lungs were, or would be soon, deeply affected. They advised his going to Cuba. But previous to his departure no personal insult had been offered to the amiable and learned Nuncio, BEDINI.

Rome, therefore, has no complaint against the Archbishop for having neglected to honor the definition of the Immaculate Conception, nor for having turned his back on the Nuncio of PIUS IX.

The paper proceeds in the next paragraph as follows:

FIFTH.

"It is difficult for the American mind to realize this indifference on one side, this sensitiveness on the other; but the fact, we believe, is not less true, and our readers need not be surprised if they hear that the Pope and his Holy College of Cardinals, have designated a coadjutor to the Archbishop, with the right of succession, or, with still more painful severity, have designated Administrators of the Diocese, into whose hands its affairs shall pass, thus virtually deposing the present incumbent."

Mr. Forger, you need not be in the least uneasy with regard to the matter referred to in the paragraph just quoted. The writer of this can state, on the highest authority, that the Archbishop of New York has not the slightest idea of asking for a coadjutor, and that there is not the slightest probability of one being appointed during his life, except at his own request. Then, as to resignation, he will take that into serious reflection about the year 1878, if his life should be prolonged to that remote period. It may not be amiss, however, to state that if St. Peter, in the person of PIUS IX., or his successor, should wish his resignation at any time, he will descend the steps of his archiepiscopal throne with a more willing and a lighter heart than he had when he mounted them for the first time. As to administrators, and all that, if the forger were not as ignorant as he is malicious, he should know that they can have no place in the Catholic Church. It does not recognise "standing committees" to play bishops in the vacancy of a Catholic see.

SIXTH.

"But the harshness of the measure will, doubtless, be concealed under the honeyed phrases and deferential forms in which churchmen disguise every movement of what, among worldlings, would be called ambition or rivalry. The organ of the Archbishop will announce that his Grace has petitioned to his Holiness to be relieved of the cares which press too heavily upon him; that he desires to devote the remainder of his life to seclusion, and the devotional exercises which befit his calling and his age. The Bishops who are to take possession of the Diocese, and whom his charity and humility will forbid him to hate, will bow before him, will burn incense before him, will kiss his signet ring, and uphold his train as he ascends the altar to celebrate the mysteries of his religion."

Oh, Forger! ambitious as you suppose the Archbishop to be, he would not have the courage to see the Bishops who are to take charge of his Diocese bowing and burning incense before him, and especially upholding his train or kissing his ring. This would be too much.

SEVENTH.

"Already conjectures are whispered as to the successorship; and the priests of Maynooth and the Celtic clergy generally, speak of Archbishop O'CONNOR, of Pittsburg, while the ecclesiastics of American birth look to Bishop McCLOSKEY, of Albany, formerly coadjutor of New-York, to whom, indeed, the suffrages of his colleagues of the Church would be gladly awarded, had he not refused, or at least omitted, to be an accuser of the Archbishop when the necessities of the Church called for his intervention."

On this point, too, Mr. Forger, you may be perfectly at ease. The priests of Maynooth have enough to do in preserving the roof which protects them—for there are forgers in London as well as in New-York. DRUMMOND and SPOONER, though they may not have less malice, yet have more ability in their sad vocation than yourself. You ought to know that in the Catholic Church national distinctions are not encouraged, but rather repudiated. There is no doubt that if the See of New-York were vacant, the amiable Bishop of Albany, or the Bishop of Pittsburg, would be a most excellent choice. But these distinguished prelates are wedded each to his own diocese; and it is almost certain that, except under an obligation of obedience to the Holy See, neither of them would give up his present post for any other appointment. Under all these circumstances, therefore, you must accept the epithet which Mr. RAYMOND fastened on the correspondent by whom he pretended to have been deceived, and for which deception he made a public apology that would be honorable to himself if it could be considered sincere. He called his correspondent a forger, without, perhaps, foreseeing that the future occupant of his editorial chair would prove by a tenfold stronger title his claim to the epithet.

In the meantime let the Catholic people of the Diocese of New-York and their clergy be united as they have been for many years, meeting day by day as *they have met, with prudence* and fortitude, the trials from without or from within which may happen to arise. The younger clergy will acquire more experience, and *when the proper time comes it will not be* difficult to select a suitable prelate to be the *coadjutor or successor of the present Archiepiscopal* incumbent.

Another remark we shall make before concluding. Forger asserts that there are clergy of the Archdiocese now present in the Eternal City invoking the thunders of the Vatican on what he calls the Primate of New-York. This again is a mistake. There are only two *Priests of the Diocese in the Eternal City*, neither of them invoking any thunder of any kind on any one. The one is in perfect health, both of body and mind,—the other was not so well when last heard from. But he was about to take the benefit of the baths of Tivoli, and great hopes were entertained of his perfect restoration to health. But his physicians were not sanguine that the rugged climate of New-York would be suitable to his constitution after his return. Fortunately, however, there is every variety of climate on our shores.

†JOHN, Archbishop of New-York.

NEW-YORK, July 20, 1857.

The Quarantine Question.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I have been reflecting somewhat upon the wrongs of the Staten Islanders with regard to the New Quarantine, and *I must say that I am filled with a* "righteous indignation" in their cause. I have resided on the southern side of Staten Island, though I have no interest there now, and I know something of the bearings of the question.

I consider the subject vitally interesting to every citizen of New-York, and the location dangerous to the life and health of every New-Yorker.

Seguine's Point is not remote or secluded from the chance of infection to residents of New-York. No part of Staten Island is so. Staten Island is one of our most frequented and populous suburbs. What right have men charged with so grave public interests as these Commissioners, to locate Quarantine within any of the growing suburbs of the City? The principle is dangerous, and practice upon it is an outrage; an outrage not to Staten Islanders only, but to the City of New-York.

No one will deny this proposition, viz.: that it is a serious detriment to the public good to locate Quarantine anywhere within the probable overflow and growth of a great city. The proposition is self-evident. *Now, on this principle*, the original location of Quarantine at Stapleton was a grave error, because it *was within the probable, nay certain, overflow* of the population of the city. And—is this true at the present *time of Seguine's Point? Eminently so.* There are, indeed, a few hundred acres of marsh and forest *land within the immediate vicinity of this new location*, but the location itself is right in the line of march of the population from the City. It is in the midst of one of our growing suburbs.

The Staten Island Railroad, just opening, passes it. The range of high land called Todd's Hill is within reach of the infection. Along this range and on the Southern Shore a large population from the City is fast settling. Here are the residences of rich and poor who seek a suburban retreat from the City. Already many citizens of New-York live within three miles of the new Quarantine, and come to town daily, doing business in Broadway, Broad-street, etc., etc., as book-keepers, music dealers, merchants or clerks. Is there no danger of infection now from the new locality?

Scores of men come daily from Richmond Village, which is but a few miles from the new Quarantine, and will they not receive the infection from the farmers, and bring it to the City with them?

As well locate Quarantine on the Battery indeed, or on Broadway near Union-square, where Staten Islanders now transact business.

In five years we shall have the Staten Island Railroad bringing car-loads of yellow fever to the City.

It is time for New-Yorkers to wake up on this subject. The Staten Islanders have clearly all the right on their side, and in a matter involving life and property. The health of the City is intimately associated with that of Staten Island. Sooner or later, and we are afraid it may come after thousands have fallen before the pestilence, it will be discovered that Staten Island is no place for Quarantine. What, Quarantine in one of the chief suburbs of the City! The idea would be scouted as ridiculous, as well as dangerous, throughout the world.

In other countries quarantine is established at remote stations. In Spain the quarantine for Madrid is nearly an hundred miles away from the metropolis.

In conclusion, though I possess no property on Staten Island—I have there neither kith nor kin—yet as a matter of grave public interest I would stimulate the Staten Islanders to agitate—agitate the question until Quarantine is removed forever from that Island. I would not advise mob-law nor violence, though this is a matter of life and property, yet I would urge them to give the public no rest, in every legitimate way, until this question of clear right is settled, as justice demands, in their favor. Yours,

TRUTH.

CATASTROPHE AVERTED.—On Wednesday of last week, a farmer living on the line of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati road, above Greensburg, saw a tree fall across the track, and knew that within fifteen minutes the express train would sweep over it from behind a curve that shut the obstruction from sight until too late to hold up. What should he do? His voice wouldn't reach—he could make no sound heard above the roar and clang of machinery! He knew that red was always the sign of danger, and ran to the house for red cloth, but there wasn't a scarlet rag to be found until his wife tore off her red flannel petticoat, with which her husband got beyond the curve in time to wave before the startled engineer, and save—God knows how many lives. We think we know Mr. LORD, President of the road well enough to presume that that family will be carried to or from any church or Sunday School on the line of the I. and C. at something less than full fare.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

The Late Fire at Utica—Another Alarm—State of the Asylum—A Thrilling Incident.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

UTICA, Sunday, July 19, 1857.

With the exciting horrors of the great fire of last Tuesday fresh in the minds of this city; with the picture of the flames licking remorsely about, and the beauties of our noble asylum still vivid in the brain; with the remembrance of the ghastly cinders which constituted all that remained of the martyr fireman, CHARRON, still present as of to-day with the imposing funeral *cortège* scarcely yet effaced from the retina; with the blackened corpse of one of our youngest, noblest, and most promising physicians, yet lying at home in its shroud, awaiting the performance of the last tribute to the memory of a martyr to duty, you may well suppose that it was a thrilling horror with which the fearful words passed from blanched lip to lip in our city yesterday—that the Asylum was again on fire! Madly the bells clanged forth the peal which promised a revival of the scenes of Tuesday; hurriedly the citizens started off afoot and in carriages for the scene of the conflagration, and steadily and rapidly our model Fire Department rallied its red-shirted host and rattled the hose-carts through the hot thoroughfares up to the eminence, whence was seen streaming the column of smoke and flame from the seemingly fated edifice—the house of desolated mind.

The roof of the great building was alive with inmates of the Institution (not patients) when I arrived, and observing that the column of smoke issued from the rear of the building, I passed around to the spot. What was my gratification at finding, then, that the flames had not fastened on the Asylum again, but that the burning building was a large stone barn or carriage-house, situated some rods from the Asylum, yet near enough to render the exercise of vigilance about the roof and walls of the latter no wasted effort.

The fire burned rapidly, and it was not long ere the entire inside of the building was consumed, and only the walls left standing. Much of the furniture saved from the Asylum on Tuesday constituted a portion of its contents, and it, with hay, grain, etc., was destroyed. The loss is not less than $10,000, and there is no insurance.

I took the occasion to avail myself of the permission of the guard on duty, and look about the edifice, that I might give you some idea of its state at present:

Entering the inner court of the building I found no little confusion, consequent on the fire. Men and women (employes of the institution) were running to and fro with pails and pitchers of water for the firemen sweltering in the sun outside. The more lively of the insane inmates of the rooms facing on the court were mostly at the windows, engaged in shrieking, howling, singing, declaiming and laughing; others stared stolidly upon the unwonted bustle, and seemed to be trying to get through their poor, truant brains what could be the cause of all this excitement. Again the scenes recounted in my last letter were enacted; again singing,—this time, however, from coarser voices,—broke on my ear; here was a frantic-looking wreck of a man with talon-like fingers, glaring eyes and shaggy hair, striving to break the bars of his prison and escape; there was one with arms and legs thrust through the grating, and all moving uneasily about, as if wondering why they were not free. Suddenly there broke on my ear the most dismal, thrilling salutation which I ever listened to from human voice. I turned my eyes in all directions and anxiously scanned the walls about me, to see if I could discern the author of the sound; but no, there was no one in sight who could be the sufferer. But still it rolled slowly, mournfully, fearfully forth, at regular unbroken intervals; it was not a sound which any arrangement of types can represent—like the sighing of the night winds through the groaning trees of some old and lonely forest—like the wail of a lost soul, grieving with an inexpressible remorse over the loss of the last faint hope of heaven. That groan! it haunted me last night as I tossed restlessly upon my couch; *it brought to my bedside visions of gloom*, horror, misery, despair, and all things fearful; and even now, as I write, the long, deep, heart-broken wail of that suffering maniac rings like a knell in my ear. God! what a fate it is to be a madman!

But whether this was the groan of man or woman, I could not tell. Again and again I scanned closely every window of the edifice; again and again I peered with straining vision between the grated box, but in vain.

I entered a door near the partition wall where the flames had been arrested in their progress on Tuesday, expecting to be able to pass in and look out upon the waste of ashes and stones which lay there; I found that it had been all neatly inclosed, and so made fast that the inmates are now as safely kept as before, and the halls which they were wont to inhabit are still inhabitable almost throughout their whole extent.

The ruins now stand stripped of their inner partitions, leaving only the outer walls, in their massive strength, triumphing over the elements. Fire cannot destroy them, not even tempest, I should judge.

As I stood looking at the ruins a man tapped me on the shoulder. "Mr. Reporter, there is a fireman prostrate with a sun stroke without; come and see him."

Perhaps your readers have many of them never seen a case of sun-stroke. The present was the first case that ever came under my observation. I beheld prostrate upon the grass a large-framed man, surrounded by a wide circle of excited spectators, who were prevented by guards from closing in and shutting off the supply of air. I was admitted to the inner circle, and joined the knot of physicians who were striving to restore the suspended animation of the sufferer. He looked already like a corpse. One wrapped broken ice in a blanket and applied it to the sufferer's head; another wet his brow with water; others fanned him; others chafed his limbs and breast with their hands; and another held his pulse. By this means animation was restored, and the man sat up, and began laughing and talking. The crowd imprudently pressed around him; air was prevented free circulation; and a relapse ensued. This time he suffered intensely, and it took about half-an-hour's time to again restore him. Once he became frantic; his red-hot brain wrung heavy groans from him, and he started up and struggled to get away, but six strong men held him, and he was soon again calm. *He is now lying in a very weak state, but I do not* think he will die.

I furnish these particulars, that others may know how to act when they see a man suddenly reel and fall, on a hot day, in the midst of excitement and exertion.

This fire was the work of a young man from New-York City, *who was sent here as an insane incendiary* and an accomplice. He was deemed nearly recovered, *however*, and had been allowed more liberty than should have been accorded him—especially when the nature of his insanity is recollected. He was promptly arrested, in the grove in rear of the Asylum, and is now confined. S.

THE OHIO FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.—The investigation of the case of Sheriff LEWIS, of Green County, charged with having resisted and obstructed United States process in the late Green County rescue affair, took place, before Commissioner NEWHALL, on Saturday. District-Attorney MATTHEWS appeared for the Government; CHARLES ANDERSON, Esq., and Mr. HARLAN, of Warren County, for the defence. The testimony in this cause was similar to that elicited in the case of ICHABOD CORWIN, and the counsel on one side were willing to receive the same evidence. But the defence contended that the principle involved was radically different from that distinguishing all the other parties. The defendant, they held, was engaged in the execution of a writ issued by a lawful Court, whose mandate he was bound to execute. He might have been justified in refusing or neglecting to execute the orders of the Court, but the fact that he did execute it was sufficient to preclude all presumption of malice or intentional wrong, which was the *res gestæ* of the charge against him. The criminal party, if any, was the Legislature of the State, who framed the law, and made it the duty of the Sheriff to execute it, under the orders of the Court, acting under the statute. The District-Attorney contended against the positions assumed, and maintained the points laid down in the previous cause. The subject was finally taken under advisement, but ultimately Sheriff LEWIS was held in $1,500 bail, to appear before the United States Circuit Court, on the third Tuesday in October.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

LORD BROUGHAM ON MISTAKES OF THE PRESS.—In the course of a discussion in the British House of Lords, on an article in the London *Examiner*, alleged to be a libel on Lord PLUNKETT, Bishop of Tuam, Lord BROUGHAM remarked that with regard to the article which had been read, it was, no doubt, strictly speaking, a breach of the privileges of their Lordships' House; but of what use would it be to contend with the press in such cases as these? He remembered on one occasion his friend, Mr. MARRYOTT, was represented in a newspaper as having said at a public meeting in the city that he would not go in procession to that "d—d old church," meaning some particular church in the city of London. He felt much annoyed at the circumstance, and wrote a letter to the editor, in which he stated that his actual words were that he would not go to that "damp old church." [A laugh.] The next day there appeared in the newspaper a statement to this effect: "We have given a place in our columns to the contradiction which Mr. MARRYOTT has made; but, at the same time, we think it right to say that we have referred the matter to our reporter, who is certain that he used the words 'd—d old church,' and to add that we have the most perfect confidence in the accuracy of our reporter." [Great laughter.] The gentleman complained to him of that treatment, and he (Lord BROUGHAM) recommended him in future not to be too hasty in contradicting any statement that might appear in a newspaper. [Hear, hear.]

IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

Gov. Walker's Proclamation to the People of Lawrence.

LEAVENWORTH, Wednesday, July 15, 1857.

I have learned that a considerable number of the citizens of Lawrence, in this Territory, have adopted, as they claim, by a popular vote, a charter for their local government. A copy of that charter has been placed in my hands; upon comparing which with that granted by the Territorial Legislature last Winter, I find that they differ intentionally in many essential particulars. The new charter, then, is set up not only without any authority of law, but in direct and open defiance of an act of the Territorial Legislature on the same subject.

On this point your Committee, whose views have been adopted by you, make the following statement:

"Under ordinary circumstances the more regular method of proceeding would be to obtain a charter from the Territorial authorities. As the Territorial Government, however, in no sense represents the people of Kansas, was not elected by them, and can have no right to legislate for them, we cannot accept a charter at its hands. And, as the State Government has not, as yet, deemed it advisable to proceed to the organization of local and municipal governments, we cannot obtain a charter from it. There is therefore left us only the alternative of a charter springing directly from the people, or a continuance in our present unorganized condition.

"Under these circumstances, you have seen fit to instruct us to present a charter, having discussed its provisions in a preliminary assemblage, and now propose to submit it to a full vote of the people for approval or rejection."

It will be perceived that the authority of the Territorial Government is here distinctly denied, and whilst that of the so-called State Government is acknowledged, it is conceded that no charter has been granted by them. Indeed, it is a fact that, although this so-called State Government has, in itself, no legal existence or authority, yet you asked and failed to receive a charter from them.

Under these circumstances, you have proceeded to establish a Government for the city of Lawrence, in direct defiance of the Territorial Government, and denying its existence or authority. You have granted to the city Government the authority to select a Mayor and Board of Aldermen, City Assessor, Treasurer, Justices of the Peace, City Marshal, &c. You have granted to the Mayor and Aldermen most extensive powers, including the right to levy and collect taxes upon real and personal property within the limits of the city, whether belonging to residents or non-residents, and all the other powers usually incident to a city Government.

You have imposed upon all these officers the duty of taking an oath to support this so-called State Constitution, thus distinctly superseding, so far as in your power, the Territorial Government created by the Congress of the United States. You have caused these proceedings to be printed in hand-bill form, and have distributed them, as I am informed, throughout the Territory, with the view to incite the other cities, towns and counties of Kansas, to establish insurrectionary governments, thereby placing the people of this Territory, so far as in your power, in open conflict with the Government of the United States.

The more considerable portion of your party having induced your Topeka Legislature to enact the laws urged by you, creating municipal government, you have even in defiance of their authority, which you profess to acknowledge, proceeded to create such a government for Lawrence, and are now urging other localities to pursue a similar course. Your evident purpose is thus to involve the whole Territory in insurrection, and to renew the scenes of bloodshed and civil war. Upon you, then, must rest all the guilt and responsibility of this contemplated revolution. You will be justly chargeable in law and in conscience with all the blood that may be shed in this contest, and upon you must fall the punishment.

You have elected your officers under this charter, and instructed them to enter upon the immediate discharge of their duties, including the adoption of ordinances and the execution thereof, under an authority having in itself no legal existence, and established in direct defiance of the Government of the United States.

From all these facts, it is obvious, if you are permitted to proceed, and especially if your example should be followed as urged by you in other places, that for all practical purposes in many important particulars, the Territorial Government will be overthrown. The charter granted by that Government for similar purposes will be disregarded, and the Justices of the Peace and other officers acting under their authority, will be brought necessarily into conflict and collision with the so-called officers claiming to act under different authority.

The Territory will thus be involved in inextricable confusion and litigation; the value of your property be greatly depreciated; your titles, transfers, transactions, and contracts will be subjected to endless and costly disputes, and all will suffer from this insurrection, except the lawyers who have stimulated this movement. A government founded on insurrection and usurpation will be substituted for that established by the authority of Congress, and civil war will be renewed throughout our limits. If your authority to act in this manner for the city of Lawrence is permitted, a similar authority must be acknowledged in every other town, city or county, and result in inevitable and most disastrous conflict; and, if successful, the Territorial Government be overthrown in detail, as is your present purpose.

You were distinctly informed in my inaugural address of May last, that the validity of the Territorial laws was acknowledged by the Government of the United States, and that they must and would be carried into execution under my oath of office and the instructions of the President of the United States. The same information was repeated in various addresses made by me throughout the Territory. At the same time, every assurance was given you that the right of the people of this Territory, under the law to establish their own State Government and frame their own forms prescribed by the Government of your country, social institutions, would be acknowledged and protected.

If the laws have been enacted by the Territorial Legislature, which are disproved of by a majority of the people of the Territory, the mode in which they could elect a new Territorial Legislature and repeal those laws, was also designated. If there are any grievances of which you have a just right to complain, the lawful, peaceful manner in which you could remove them, in subordination to the Government of your country, was also pointed out.

You have, however, chosen to disregard the laws of Congress and of the Territorial Government created by it, and whilst professing to acknowledge a State Government rejected by Congress, and which can therefore exist only by a successful rebellion, and exacting from all your officers the perilous and sacrilegious oaths to support the so-called State Constitution; yet you have even in defiance of the so-called State Legislature, which refused to grant you a charter, proceeded to create a local Government of your own, based only on insurrection and revolution. The very oath which you require from all your officers to support your so-called Topeka State Constitution, is violated in the very act of putting in operation a charter rejected even by them.

A rebellion so iniquitous and necessarily involving such awful consequences, has never before disgraced any age or country.

Permit me to call your attention as still claiming to be citizens of the United States, to the results of your revolutionary proceedings. You are inaugurating rebellion and revolution; you are disregarding the laws of Congress and of the Territorial Government, and defying their authority; you are conspiring to overthrow the Government of the United States in this Territory.

Your purpose, if carried into effect in the mode designated by you, by putting your laws forcibly into execution, would involve you in the guilt and crime of treason. You stand now, fellow citizens, upon the *brink of an awful precipice*, and it becomes my duty to warn you ere you take the fatal leap into the gulf below. If your proceedings are not arrested you will necessarily destroy the peace of this Territory and involve it in all the horrors of civil war. I warn you, then, before it is too late, to recede from the perilous position in which you now stand.

I appeal once more to your reason and patriotism. I ask you in the name of our common country, in the name of the Constitution and the Union, to desist from this rebellion. I appeal once more to your love of country, to your regard for its peace, prosperity and reputation, to your affection for your wives and children, and to all those patriotic motives which ought to influence American citizens, to abandon this contemplated revolution. If you have wrongs redress them through the peaceful instrumentality of the ballot-box, in the mode prescribed by the laws of your country.

As all arguments, heretofore so often addressed by me to you, have failed as yet to produce any effect upon you, I have deemed it necessary for your safety, and that of the Territory, and to save you from the perilous consequences of your own acts, under the authority vested in me by the President of the United States, to order an adequate force of the troops of the United States into your immediate vicinage, to perform the painful duty of arresting your revolutionary proceedings. Let me implore you not to compel me to appeal to that military power which is required in the last resort, to protect the government of your country. You cannot carry your rebellious purposes into effect without coming into unavoidable and open conflict with the troops and government of the United States.

Let me adjure you, then, once more, to abandon these proceedings before you involve yourselves in the crime of treason, and subject the people of the city of Lawrence to all the horrors and calamities of insurrection and civil war. If you will now desist from the projected revolution, the past will be forgotten as far as practicable; but, if you persist in passing those laws and carrying them into execution, thus defying and superseding the government of your country, the deplorable circumstances must be upon your heads and those of your associates. It will be my purpose, if you still persist, to spare all bloodshed as far as practicable, and to subject the leaders and projectors of this revolutionary movement to the punishment prescribed by the law. I will accompany the troops to Lawrence with a view to prevent, if possible, any conflict, and in the sincere hope that the revolutionary movement contemplated by you, and now so nearly accomplished, will, ere it is too late, be abandoned by you.

If you can be influenced by no other motives, the evident fact that the power of the Government is adequate to prevent the accomplishment of your purpose, should induce you to desist from these proceedings.

That the same overruling Providence who holds in his hands the destiny of our beloved country, may so incline your hearts to peace, and influence you to abandon this fatal enterprise, is the sincere wish of your fellow-citizen,

R. J. WALKER,
Governor of Kansas Territory.

The Riot at Doniphan—Free-State Elections—Republican Proceedings at Lawrence.

Lecompton (June 13) Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

As your valuable paper is generally read throughout the Territory of Kansas, and as you feel an interest, manifested through your columns, in our political affairs, I have taken the liberty to add mine to the contributions you so often receive from "Bleeding Kansas." Another object which has conspired to induce me to write is the conceded fact that yours is the journal most relied upon throughout the Union for authentic information from our Territory.

We have, within the last few days, been kept constantly on the *qui vive* by the Black Republicans here. Since the meeting of their Convention and *State Legislature* (?) their movements have—"conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity," as they are, concocted and executed though they are in secrecy and in darkness—been rapid and varied in their political cast as are the hues of the changeful chameleon. Since the adjournment of their Legislature, emissaries have been actively engaged, as I learn from all quarters, in circulating a petition for admission into Congress under the Topeka Constitution, to which the most fraudulent means have been resorted to for the procurement of signers.

The circulators of this delectable document have not scrupled to affix to the list of petitioners the names of men whom they knew to be inimical to their designs. They have further laid in wait around the houses of men whom they knew to be Pro-Slavery men until they discovered them to have left their homes, in pursuance of their usual avocations, and then they have gone in and inquired of their families their names, and have taken down the result of their investigations as part of their census report, and affixed the names of the voters to their petition for admission under the Topeka Constitution. Other means equally as fraudulent have been resorted to by these agents, who have, to do them credit, been working most assiduously.

On Saturday, the 11th inst., an election was held for delegates to a Convention to revise the Topeka State Constitution, which Convention is understood to have discretion to nominate State officers. (A strange mixture of power, indeed.) At this election two tickets were out—a "Free State" ticket and a Republican ticket. At Lawrence, the ultra or Abolition ticket was successful. I have not been able to hear from other points.

A difficulty sprung up in the town of Doniphan last week (July 5 and 6,) growing out of a quarrel and duel between a Pro-Slavery and a Free-State man. The duel was prevented by the civil authorities, but the affair created such excitement between the parties there as to lead very nearly to a most bloody battle. LANE, the arch agitator, marched almost immediately into the town two hundred armed men, and taking the men who were Pro-Slavery by surprise, without organization or expecting such a proceeding, compelled them to give up their arms. The Land Register, Gen. WHITFIELD, was compelled to arrange the transportation of his official papers and books to St. Joseph for safety.

The City of Lawrence furnishes another episode in our history. Last Winter the Territorial Legislature was petitioned for a charter for that law-abiding city. One was granted. Last Wednesday, the 8th inst., a charter framed by the ultra of them was submitted to the citizens for their approval. It was approved, and to-day an election was held for Mayor and Councilmen under the aforesaid charter. Governor WALKER left Lecompton this morning for Lawrence to stop the movement. Failing in this, he has gone back to Leavenworth this evening, and soon the horrors on our beautiful prairies may be trampled under foot by the iron-hoof of the war-horse.

In your favor of — inst., I noticed a letter from a Lecompton correspondent in reference to the Convention held here on the 2d and 3d inst., to nominate a delegate to Congress on the part of the National Democratic Party. Your correspondent makes two items in his epistle which appear, as Mr. [illegible] would say, without the "inside view."

Resolved, That the National Democratic Party of Kansas Territory, pledges itself to the support and maintenance of his Excellency, ROBERT J. WALKER, in preserving the peace and harmony of Kansas, and in executing the laws of the country.

I refer first to the paragraph speaking of the endorsing of Gov. WALKER by the Convention. I would refer you, in relation to this, to the resolution itself, which conveys all it intended.

Gov. WALKER most unequivocally endorsed the action of the Convention, and avowed his intention with his tongue, pen and influence to support its nominee.

Another paragraph refers to the tabling a resolution to instruct our nominee to support the Constitution framed in September next, whether it be submitted to the people or not. This resolution was laid on the table, but not, as your correspondent would insinuate, because the Convention was in favor of submitting the Constitution to the people, but because the passage of such a resolution was regarded as unnecessary and injudicious, and was considered as operating to trammel and incumber the nominee, in whom the Convention had the highest confidence, by imposing on him a question, the action on which was beyond his control, and not coming within the sphere of his official duties.

After a protracted drouth, nearly terminating in the total destruction of the crops around here, we have had one or two copious showers, the effect of which, it is hoped, will be to make the fields and meadows smile again with verdure and plenty.

VERITAS.

Adjournment of the Free-State Convention—The Topeka Constitution to be Again Submitted to the People.

[TELEGRAPHIC.]

TOPEKA, Kansas, July 16, *via* St. Louis, July 21.

The Convention just adjourned at Topeka was one of the largest and most earnest ever held. A strong position has been taken in favor of the Topeka Constitution. It was determined that Congress must and shall admit Kansas under it. State officers were nominated—the old incumbents being renominated. *The census returns show between twenty and thirty* thousand voters. It is determined to resubmit the *Topeka Constitution to the people in August.*

Gen. LANE has been authorized to organize the people *thoroughly*, so that they may be prepared to defend the ballot boxes at the Territorial election in *October next*. Mr. J. PARROTT was nominated as Representative to Congress.

Mr. THEODORE HOUSTON met Gov. WALKER with seven Infantry companies, ten miles from Lawrence, on Friday, and reports that the Governor was intoxicated at the time.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, July 21.

Kansas advices state that a municipal ticket was elected in Lawrence on the 13th of July, when Mr. BLOOD was elected Mayor. The State Convention was closing up its session at Topeka. MARCUS J. PARROTT had been nominated for Congress. The Convention which nominated him was very large, and its proceedings were characterized by the utmost unanimity and enthusiasm. The Topeka Constitution or *State Government was unanimously sustained, and it* will be submitted to the people at the August election. *The City Government of Lawrence had not yet* passed any act nor done any business.

Still Another Case of Poisoning.

A few days since a diabolical attempt was made to cause the death of the family of Mr. MICAJAH LOW, a respectable citizen of the town of Essex, in this *State*. The wife of Mr. LOW, with her sister, and two other members of the family, after partaking of a dinner of hasty pudding and milk, were seized with violent illness, from which they recovered only after excessive vomiting. Mrs. LOW was longer in recovering than the others, and narrowly escaped death. Mr. LOW was absent from home at the time. On his return, the contents of the meal-barrel, and a paper containing a light-colored powder, found behind the barrel, were by him submitted to Dr. JOSIAH LAMSON, the resident physician of the place, for examination. Dr. L. has since pronounced the powder found in the paper, and also mixed with the meal, to be unmistakably poisonous.

Suspicion rests upon a young Nova Scotiaman, named PINKHAM, recently connected with the family by marriage, and between whom and Mr. LOW it is said there had been some personal difficulty. He having left rather suddenly for Cape Ann, a warrant for his arrest was on Saturday issued by Justice CHOATE, and left with Constable LANE, of Gloucester.

The affair has caused some excitement in the neighborhood.—*Boston Traveller, June 14.*

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' "READING."—The second entertainment "in remembrance" of the late Mr. DOUGLAS JERROLD took place last night at St. Martin's Hall, where Mr. CHARLES DICKENS read his own *Christmas Carol* for the first time before a London public.

The reports respecting Mr. DICKENS' command over an audience have not been in the least exaggerated. It is no such easy matter to read for upwards of two hours a book with which the listeners are acquainted, and to keep them all the while in a state of breathless interest; but this is actually done by Mr. DICKENS. He does not, indeed, impersonate the various characters of his tale, except in the single case of the Miser Scrooge, whose words he speaks in senile accents. All that is spoken by the other characters he delivers, like the narrative, in his own natural voice. But, though he does not act the personages, he completely enters into the spirit of the situations, and the joviality with which he describes the scenes of Christmas festivity endows his discourse with the vividness of a living picture. To transform himself into a number of successive individuals he does not attempt, but he throws himself into the atmosphere in which they all move, and compels his audience to live in it likewise. With his pathetic scenes he is more cautious than with his mirth. He would evidently avoid all imputation of maudlin sentimentality, and where he would shed the tears of his audience he trusts to a manly, unaffected tone, in the description of sorrow. But his command is equally potent over emotions of every kind, and during the whole of last evening he held the sympathies of his hearers as firmly as one might grasp a tangible object. The very aspect of that crowd, composed of the most various classes, hanging on the utterance of one man, was, in itself, an imposing spectacle.—*London Times, July 1.*

NEW-YORK CITY.

SHIP-BUILDING AT NEW-YORK.

What Has Been Done in the Last Six Months.

The [illegible] which has for several months [illegible] the ship-building business has already attracted a large share of attention from the public generally, as well as from those who have a direct interest in the matter, and has been the subject of extended comment by the Press. The present [illegible] affairs in this respect may well become the subject of [illegible]; for to the part which this country has taken in the carrying trade of the world, must be ascribed no inconsiderable degree of her present prosperity. To meet the demand for information [illegible] the operations of the ship-builders we have gathered from the several yards the information which we give below.

THOMAS STACK launched March 5, the barkentine [illegible], of [illegible] tons, for the South American trade. Her dimensions are: length, 125 feet; breadth of beam, [illegible] feet; depth of hold, 10 feet [illegible] inches. She is owned by MAITLAND & PHELPS. Mr. STACK has also launched since January 1, a lighter for WILLIAM [illegible]. He has on the stocks a fine ship for [illegible] Antwerp line. She will be named the [illegible]. Measurement, about 1,[illegible] tons; length of keel, 165 feet; breadth of beam, [illegible] feet; depth of hold, [illegible] feet 6 inches. It is expected that she will be ready for launching next October, although in the present state of the shipping interest there can be little inducement to hurry her forward.

[illegible] F. WILLIAMS launched on the 13th of June the bark *Lexington*, for Messrs. DOLLNER, POTTER & Co's [illegible] between this port and North Carolina. The *Lexington* is 130 feet long, 30 feet breadth of beam and [illegible] feet [illegible] inches depth of hold. There was launched from the same yard March 28, the schooner *John T. Williams*, of 257 tons burthen; length, 130 feet; breadth of beam, 28 feet; hold, 9 feet. She is employed in general freighting, on builders' account. Mr. WILLIAMS has on the stocks the bark *Henderson*, of 400 tons, for FRANCIS ALEXANDRE.

Messrs. WEBB & BELL launched from their yard, April 8, the bark *Mayi*, for Messrs. TUCKER, COOPER & Co.'s East India trade. She is 147 feet long, and of 672 tons burthen. The ensuing week the same firm launched the barge *Scranton*, for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company. She is 90 feet long, 22 feet wide, with 7 feet depth of hold. They have since launched the barges *Wm. E. Warren*, *John J. Blair*, *Drake Mills* and *S. L. Mitchell*, and have on the stocks five other barges—all like the *Scranton*, and for the same Company. They have launched within a week or two the ferry-boat *West Point*, to run on the Hudson River, near the point, whose name she bears, for HENRY BELCHER. The *West Point* is 90 feet long, 22 feet wide, and 7 feet hold. They have also on the stocks, in addition to the barges above enumerated, a schooner for the United States Light-house Department, 90 feet long, 24 feet breadth of beam, and 8 feet 6 inches hold, which will be launched about the 1st of August.

From the Westervelt ship yard there was launched last April, the steamship *Queen of the Pacific*, for CHARLES MORGAN'S Nicaragua route—to run on the Pacific side. She is the largest vessel yet built for these waters—being 285 feet long, 42 feet breadth of beam, and 30 feet hold. She is furnished with beam engines from the Morgan Works, with 90 inch cylinders and 12 feet stroke. It is intended, if the line is again put in operation, that the *Queen of the Pacific* shall receive the passengers and mails from two smaller steamships, one departing from New-York and the other from New-Orleans. If she is crowded as California steamers usually are, she will be capable of carrying 3,000 passengers. The only other launch from this yard since Jan. 1, was that of the ship *[illegible]*, 800 tons burthen, (carpenter's tonnage,) 145 feet long, 30 feet breadth of beam, and 18 feet hold. She was built for WM. A. SALE & Co. to be employed in the South American and Mediterranean trade. On the stocks at the same yard is the bark *Pepera*, for A. R. LAWRENCE'S Sicily trade. She will be launched in the course of two months; length 132 feet, breadth of beam 28 feet, depth of hold 17 feet, and a [illegible] for CHARLES MORGAN, upon which work has been stopped.

There was launched in April last, from the yard of S. SNEEDEN, on the Newtown Creek, the steamer *Bridgeport*, to run between this City and Bridgeport, Conn. Her length is 250 feet, breadth of beam 36 feet, depth of hold 10 feet. Her engine was built at the Morgan Works; cylinder 56 inches in diameter and 12 feet stroke. Mr. SNEEDEN has on the stocks a propeller to go to the East Indies. She is 135 feet long, 27 feet beam, and 11 feet hold—her engine by H. DELAMATER. A steam-tug is building for Capt. NYE, to go to the harbor of Valparaiso,—140 feet long, 27 feet beam, and 10 feet hold, with a powerful engine from the Morgan Works.

JOHN ENGLIS launched, June 25, the steamer *Montreal*, for the Boston and Portland line. Her length is 240 feet, breadth of beam, 34 feet; depth of hold, 12 feet 3 inches. Engines are being furnished her from the Allaire Works, near which she now lies.

Messrs. ROOSEVELT, JOYCE & Co. launched, in February, the ship *Hooper*, of about 900 tons burden, for the China trade of MCCREADY & WIEMER, and, in May, the barkentine *A. I. Summers*, 263 tons, for the Chili trade of [illegible] & BROWN. They have on the stocks the barkentine *Ephraim Williams*, 300 tons burthen; she is nearly ready for launching, and will be employed by BRAINE & DICKSON in carrying stone from Beales' Island to Washington, to be used upon the public buildings there. They are building for themselves a bark of 700 tons.

WM. H. WEBB launched, April 8, the ship *Roger A. Heirn*, for POST, SMITH & Co., to be employed in the Antwerp trade; length, 173 feet; breadth of beam, 36 feet; depth of hold, 23 feet. He has just launched a bark of 650 tons, 135 feet long, 30 feet beam, and 15 feet hold, on his own account. There is a steamship of 1,700 tons on the stocks at this yard which is to be called the *Moses Taylor*, and to be employed in the Gulf trade, probably between Galveston and New-Orleans. She is 240 feet long, 34 feet beam, and 20 feet hold, and will be launched in two or three weeks. Also, a ship of 1,800 tons for WILLIAMS & GUION, for their Liverpool line. The keel has been laid for the U. S. steam revenue cutter, ordered at the last session of Congress, and the contract for which was contended for with such animation by the ship-builders of the United States. So strong was the pressure—political and otherwise—for this contract, that Secretary COBB was compelled to refer the whole subject to Commissioners; and although their award has been vehemently attacked, it has never been successfully impeached. Mr. WEBB has also laid the keel for a screw steamer for the Russian Government. She will follow the *America* around the Horn, and be stationed in the Amoor River. The *America*, it will be remembered, nearly brought the British and American Naval forces in the harbor of Valparaiso into collision. But it is due to all parties to say that she was not transferred to the Russian Government until her arrival at the Amoor River, nor was there any obligation on the part of that Government to accept her on her arrival there.

Messrs. LAWRENCE & FOULKS launched in March last, for PETER CRARY, the steamboat *John Styles*, and she is now running on the Ravenswood route. She is quite small—100 feet long, 20 feet beam, and 7 feet hold. Her engine, by BIRKBECK & HODGES, has a cylinder of 26 inches diameter, and six feet stroke. The same firm launched in April the steamer *Orrin Pettit*, in all respects similar to the *John Styles*, with the exception that she has a 30-inch cylinder—she was built for the same purpose. They launched in June the steamer *Virginia*, for the Sound Company. She is 140 feet long, 26 feet beam, 9 feet depth of hold, and 180 tons burthen. Her engine, which will have a cylinder 32 inches in diameter and 12 feet stroke, is being put in by BIRKBECK & HODGES. Messrs. LAWRENCE & FOULKS, launched in May, a dredging machine for LIVINGSTON & Co, to be employed in our harbor. They have also launched a small steam tug for H. H. CRARY—the engine of 24 inch cylinder and six feet stroke, by FLETCHER & HARRISON. The same firm have on the stocks a small propeller for JEWETT & Co., and the steamship *Matanzas*, of 800 tons, for a Spanish Company, to go to the port of Matanzas, both of which will be launched soon.

J. SIMONSON launched in January the steamships *Galveston* and *Opelousas*, each 230 feet long, 34 feet wide, and 12 feet hold, and 850 tons burthen. They were built to form Commodore VANDERBILT's Galveston and New-Orleans line. Their engines were made at the Allaire Works. Mr. SIMONSON launched in April two lighters for H. BOYER. He has on the stocks a magnificent ferry boat for the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company, which will be launched about the 1st of October. She is 200 feet long, 35 feet beam, 14 feet hold, and about 1,000 tons burthen.

☞ Thirteen gangs of paviers, thirteen men in each, are now at work under the direction of the Croton Board, re-paving the streets. The Belgian pavement is begun at the corner of Pearl and Chatham streets, and elsewhere, and will be pushed ahead as rapidly as possible.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—The management of this Road, by way, we suppose, of signalizing the removal of their depot to the new building at the corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street, have promulgated a regulation that no one, on any consideration, or under any circumstances, shall be permitted to pass beyond the doors of the waiting-rooms, into the inclosure from which the cars leave, who does not exhibit a ticket. A man stands at the door of the ladies' apartment leading into the car-yard, to turn back even those who are in charge of the lady passengers and desire to see them in the cars and comfortably seated. A gentleman of this City, whose family is sojourning out of town for the Summer, accompanied his wife, who had visited the City for a day, and was returning alone, to the cars to see her safely off. After purchasing a ticket, upon presenting themselves at the door leading to the cars, he was peremptorily denied entrance. He stated to the man in charge of the door that he was the husband of the lady, and desired to find her a seat and see her off, but was informed that the new regulation extended even to the husbands of the lady passengers. Whereupon, another attendant of the Company was called, the lady's parcels passed into his hands, and madam was left to find her way in and seat herself, which there is no easy matter, as the New-Haven trains are much crowded. It is seldom there are cars enough, and it is almost an every-day occurrence that passengers are obliged to stand. Our informant, thinking the attendant must have been under a mistake, visited the Superintendent, Mr. HOYT, at his office in the building, to inquire if there was such a regulation; and was informed there was, and that it was imperative upon himself and all in charge of the dépôt.

This is a somewhat new idea for these latitudes. Such a regulation is a piece of corporate incivility, and cannot but prove a source of the greatest inconvenience to ladies and families passing to and fro on the road. The President and Directors are surely not such a set of churlish old bachelors as to permit the regulation in question to continue in force. Let them reform it.

Early Closing of Wholesale Stores on Saturdays.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I saw a paragraph in one of the City papers last week, stating that a large proportion of the wholesale merchants refuse, this season, to close their stores at 3 P. M. on Saturdays, and on reading it, I could not help exclaiming, in my own mind, "Good!"

Salesmen, clerks and book-keepers, in wholesale and jobbing houses, deserve just such harsh treatment: First, because those employed in the largest houses, who had liberally and voluntarily adopted this custom, would not unite with those in smaller houses in efforts to secure for them this privilege of early closing enjoyed by themselves. To associate with men in the "small" establishments, to discuss and adopt means for the accomplishment of a common end, thus securing for all the privilege accorded to the favored few, would be stooping from the dignity of their position. Now, this is poor policy, short-sighted, and defeats its own ends. Let them abandon it, and open their eyes to the fact that if they would enjoy this privilege of early closing permanently themselves, they must seek, by all honorable means within their power, to have it conferred upon all employees of wholesale and jobbing houses in every branch of business. In no other way can closing early on Saturdays become an established and general custom, and to bring about this result no other means will be found as efficient as an Early Closing Association. Such an organization, by and through which all could act, would soon effect the desired end. It might then be found desirable to continue it under some other name, and for other purposes, such as the establishment of a Gymnasium for the use of members, the formation of Cricket and Yachting Clubs, &c. The organization might thus be made the means of doing, physically, as to health, strength, recreation, &c., what the Mercantile Library Association is intended to do, mentally, for the recreation, culture and improvement of its members.

My second reason for saying that wholesale clerks deserve to be deprived of early closing on Saturdays is this: They are in the habit of frequenting retail stores of all kinds, the married ones accompanied by their wives, to make purchases of dry goods, millinery, dress trimmings, boots and shoes, &c., at late hours in the evening. Thus by practice and example they use their influence against the early closing of retail stores. Is this generous or consistent? They pride themselves, as a class, with the idea that they are superior to salesmen in retail stores. Is this an evidence of superiority, visiting retail stores in the night? Can they find no better way than this of spending their evenings? Have they no love for reading, no taste for intellectual culture, no social, home enjoyments? Truly I wish they had. Then both they and their lady friends would remain at home evenings, and allow retail salesmen to do the same, instead of working in the hottest of the Summer, and during dull trade and long evenings in the Winter, till 9 or 10 at night as they now do. Is it not wrong, selfish, inconsistent, and therefore ungentlemanly, in men engaged in wholesale houses to visit retail stores in the evening, thus compelling retail salesmen to work till 9 or 10 P. M. every night in the week?

EQUALITY.

The Foreign Military Companies.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Many people have thought that because the 7th, 8th and 71st Regiments have been called out more than others recently, the other Regiments were not to be depended upon. This is a foolish, fatal mistake. It so happens that the three Regiments above-named are popular among all classes, and their presence might more readily preserve the peace; but they are not any more reliable than the 3d, 5th, 6th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 55th, 69th, or any other Regiments. In fact, the German military population were eager to be called out to assist in putting down their troublesome countrymen in the Nineteenth Ward; but it was feared that a collision between them would have been most disastrous. And certainly none showed more readiness to respond to the call on the occasion of the Sixth Ward riot, than did the 69th Regiment, who are nearly all Irishmen. Rowdies and rioters in this City must not bolster themselves up with the idea that any military will take sides with them. The soldiers of New-York City know their duty, and will discharge that duty (together with their muskets and rifles) irrespective of country or condition, whenever the peace of the City is endangered. The 7th and 71st will most assuredly not hesitate to shoot down any lawless American vagabond, no matter if he descended in a direct line from the first illustrious Aborigine on our soil, and himself first drew breath on the spot where he should lose it!

The whole first division of New-York is a shield which will never be turned aside in the hour of danger! They stand on neutral ground (in uniform) and will protect a law which shall be resisted or a peace which may be broken.

MILITIA MAN.

Sunday Trading.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Notwithstanding the lamentable outbreak in one of the Wards of our City on Sunday last, the general extraordinary quiet which prevailed must have been gratifying to every good citizen. It is refreshing to read the reports from the various Precincts, as it was refreshing to the writer in passing through a portion of the City not the most orderly, to observe, in the distance of more than a mile, but one "corner store" open for business. And since a change so desirable clearly resulted from the exercise of a little wholesome authority on the part of our public functionaries, it becomes a question of no small importance, whether, by a *consistent fidelity* on their part, our Sabbaths may not be characterized by perfect order and sobriety.

If our statutes forbid the sale of intoxicating drinks on Sunday, do they not as clearly prohibit traffic in *all kinds* of merchandise? It is *unjust* to compel the grocer, who has paid for a license to sell spirituous liquors, to keep closed doors on Sunday, while his neighbor, the cigar dealer, the clothier, the confectioner or the butcher, is allowed to violate the laws by prosecuting his peculiar business.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

A Very Old Veteran.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Seeing some misstatements in several papers, I wish to correct them, as follows: ISAAC DANIELS, now in his 102d year, was born in Bedford, in Westchester County. He was in the Revolutionary war, and was in many skirmishes on the line. When the war of 1812 broke out, and a draft was made, he went substitute for NED LOYN, of Bedford. He has received no remuneration for services in either war. He had some property, but it is all gone; he is living with his son at No. 154 Suffolk-street, who has supported him for fifteen years, and has nothing but his own daily earnings to support him. His son, moreover, is in his 70th year.

DEAR MR. EDITOR: Do coax the gentlemen who have stores on Broadway, which we must visit daily, to stop the sprinkling and expend the money that it costs in having that magnificent avenue swept every week-day instead. It would be so obliging to skirts and THIN SHOES.

BASE BALL.—EAGLES AND EMPIRES.—A match was played yesterday at Hoboken between these Clubs, which called together a large crowd to witness it. The Eagles were declared the victors, beating the Empires 23 runs in nine innings. The following are the items:

EAGLES.	Runs.	EMPIRES.	Runs.
Bixby	5	Scott	1
Williams	5	Thorn	3
Brinkerhoff	4	Levey	0
Yates	4	Miller	2
Houseman	4	Wandell	2
Place	4	Noyes	1
Smith	4	Tice	0
Gelston	3	Goff	3
Welling	4	Myers	2
Total	39	Total	17

☞ Nearly all WALKER's men have so far recovered as to be out of danger. A number of them have been taken out of the Hospital by their friends, and the others sent to the Hospital on Blackwell's Island.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Metropolitan Policemen Sentenced—Several Rioters Disposed of.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—July 21.

Before Justices Osborne and Connolly.

The calendar was not so large as common. There was an unusual number of assault and battery cases and comparatively few of petit larceny. The wife-beating cases were numerous. The prosecuting witnesses for the most part failing to appear. Only three or four of the cases tried were interesting. One Rioter, found guilty, was remanded till Saturday, when he will be sentenced. A Sixth Ward rioter and the policeman convicted of assault and battery, were sentenced.

Thomas Fulton was arraigned on a charge of assault and battery upon his own son, William Fulton, July 17, at No. 49 Watt-street, where the parties reside. The complainant testified that his father was beating his mother, when he came in and interfered, whereupon the prisoner caught his finger in his mouth and chewed it, and otherwise injured him. The prisoner cross-examined the witness. *Prisoner*—What was it I did when I came in? *Witness*—You got your tea —. *Judge Osborne*—Oh, you've heard what you did. You beat your wife, and chewed your son's finger. We find you guilty of this assault and battery on your wife and son, and sentence you to the Penitentiary for 2 months.

Ann Cosgrove about a month ago applied to Robert W. Garnes, No. 40 Grove-street, for employment, and he took her into his service. She, in return for his kindness, assaulted him, July 17, and also Lucy A. Green, another of his servants. *Judge Osborne*—What shall we do with her, Judge? *Judge Connolly*—Send her to the City Prison for 30 days. If you're caught here again, (to the prisoner,) we'll sentence you to the Penitentiary.

Sarah Hill was a very good-looking little woman, but had behaved herself in a very naughty manner. The testimony was that she was a prostitute, living at No. 26 Marion street. A man, (her husband, she said,) had been sitting on the stairs with her in her house, July 16, and when he went away, Peter Dawson, of No. 14 Marion-street, the complainant, said to her, "I'll go up stairs with you now." She got angry at this, and ejected him from the premises. He tried to open the gate in the front yard and reënter, when she struck him several times with a club, causing the blood to flow and injuring him severely. She was sentenced to the City Prison for 30 days and fined $25. She shook her hand at the complainant as she left the Court-room in charge of an officer.

Thomas Ryan was brought to the bar charged with being engaged in the riot in Jackson-street on the Fourth of July. Thomas Steers, of the Thirteenth District Police, deposed in his affidavit that he was engaged in endeavoring to quell the riot, was struck several times with stones thrown by the rioters, and recognized Thomas Ryan as one of them. Ryan followed him to Grand street and threw a large stone at him. George W. Garland, No. 53 Varick street, entered the complaint. He saw the riot in the Seventh Ward, and saw Ryan actively engaged in it; saw him strike two men and throw bricks and stones. He appeared to be one of the ringleaders of the mob. Charles Eldridge, No. 29 Cannon street, made a similar deposition. The affidavits were sworn to before Justice Wood, who held the prisoner to bail in $1,000. He was found guilty and remanded till Saturday for sentence.

The Court adjourned at 11¼ o'clock. At 12½ P. M., it was reopened for the purpose of sentencing Schieffin, the Metropolitan Policeman, and McGarry, the Sixth Ward rioter. Leonard Schieffin was brought to the bar. *Judge Osborne*—Schieffin, you've been tried and convicted of having assaulted and beaten a man named Martin Ames with a club. You have had a fair and impartial trial, and the evidence is conclusive that you did beat this man with a club when there was no necessity for your using one. Now, setting aside all the aggravating circumstances of the assault, and the vulgar language that was used by you, we have been influenced a good deal by the testimony of Officer Gilmore, who who as a brother officer would be more likely to side with you than against you, and in whose testimony therefore we have placed great reliance. If it had not been for him we should hardly have convicted you. We, perhaps, would have merely recommended your case to the Police Commissioners for investigation. We take into consideration the excitement which prevailed at the time. We have taken into consideration the statements concerning the nature of the wound made since the trial, by which it appears that the violence used was greater than was supposed at the time of the trial. We have also considered what your friends have said in your behalf, and for the purpose of setting an example in these cases, and deterring others from doing as you have done by the certainty rather than by the severity of the punishment which will follow, we sentence you to the City Prison for 30 days. *Prisoner*—Can I go to White-street for a few moments? *Judge*—Yes, with an officer.

Thomas McGarry, of No. 116 Centre-street, was brought up for sentence. He, it will be remembered, was convicted with the other Sixth Ward rioters and sentence suspended. *Judge Osborne*—McGarry, you were convicted along with the rest of the parties charged with riot, and assault and battery on the 4th of July, and it becomes necessary for us, in order to enable your counsel to take the case up to a higher Court, to pass sentence upon you. We impose on you the same sentence as we gave the other rioters—penitentiary for six months. *Counsel*—We appeal to the Court of General Sessions. A recognizance was taken in $500, by which the prisoner binds himself to appear before the Court of General Sessions in August for trial. Upon a recognizance on an appeal being taken under the Statute, the sentence and proceedings in the lower Court become void (3 R. S., 899, 4th Ed.). The Judges proceeded to leave the Court-room after McGarry's case was concluded. *Mr. Johnson* (*Clerk*)—Here, the Court hasn't been adjourned. *Judge Flandreau* (returning)—Hasn't it? I thought it had. You don't want to keep a fellow here all day, do you? Come, adjourn the Court. The Court was then formally adjourned.

SUPERIOR COURT—IN CHAMBERS—July 20.

Before Hon. Judge Woodruff.

U. S. CONSULS ABROAD ARE "NON-RESIDENTS."

Louis Bamberger vs. Robert J. Ferguson.—The plaintiff in this suit is the U. S. Consul at the Island of Ascension. Judgment was obtained by the defendant, and this was a motion calling upon the plaintiff's attorneys to show cause why they should not pay the defendant's costs, to the amount of one hundred dollars, for which they are liable by statute.

The plaintiff's attorneys contended that the plaintiff being only absent in performance of his Consular duties, he is not a "non-resident," and they are consequently not liable.

In giving his decision, Judge WOODRUFF says:

In the English Court of Chancery when the order for security for costs was a matter of practice the right of a defendant to require such security from an officer in the service of the Crown residing abroad in such service has been denied. See 9 Simons R. 497, and cases therein cited and discussed.

I do not think that we have any discretion on the subject. It is here a matter of statutory regulation. The words of the statute are peremptory, giving the defendant the *right* when a suit is commenced for a plaintiff not residing within the jurisdiction of the Court. (3 Rev. S. 620.)

United States Consuls *reside* in the Consular District for which they are commissioned, and so absolute is such residence that they cannot be absent therefrom for a longer period than ten days without leave of the President of the United States.

The motion must therefore be granted in accordance with the terms of the notice.

THE STRYCHNINE OF COMMERCE.—The source from whence this poison, which has gained so world-wide a celebrity recently, is obtained, is thus noticed in *Dickens' Household Words*:

In Ceylon, and several districts of India, grows a moderate-sized tree, with thick, shining leaves and a short, crooked stem. In the fruit season it is readily recognized by its rich orange-colored berries, about as large as golden pippins. The rind is hard and smooth, and covers a white, soft pulp, the favorite food of many kinds of birds, within which are the flat, round seeds, not an inch in diameter, ash-gray in color, and covered with very silky hairs. The Germans fancy they can discover a resemblance in them to grey eyes, and call them crow's eyes, but the likeness is purely imaginary.

The tree is the strychnine *nux vomica*, and the seed is the deadly poison nut. The latter was early used as a medicine by the Hindoos, and its nature and properties understood by Oriental doctors long before it was known to foreign nations. "Dog-killer" and "fish-scale" are two of its Arabic names. It is stated that at present the natives of Hindostan often take it for many months continuously, in much the same manner as opium-eaters eat opium. They commence with taking the eighth of a nut a day, and gradually increase their allowance to an entire nut, which would be about twenty grains. If they eat directly before or after food, no unpleasant effects are produced; but, if they neglect this precaution, spasms result.

CHRISTIANITY IN MADAGASCAR.—Notwithstanding the long-continued and compulsory absence of European Missionaries, and in spite of the terrible persecutions, there are said to be some forty native Evangelists, and a great number of converts, at present in Madagascar. They are compelled to maintain the greatest secrecy, religious services being held under cover of night.

Death of Gen. Micah Brooks, of Livingston County, N. Y.

At a meeting of the citizens of Nunda, convened at Holmes' Hall on the evening of July 16, 1857, for the purpose of giving public expression to their sentiments upon the decease of Gen. MICAH BROOKS, of Brooks' Grove, in the County of Livingston, after addresses by Hon. LUTHER C. PECK and HENRY CHALKER, Esq., the Committee appointed for the purpose, consisting of HENRY CHALKER, WALTER WHITCOMB and ED. PACKARD, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we learn with deep regret the sudden death of our aged and distinguished fellow-citizen Gen. MICAH BROOKS.

Resolved, That for more than half a century he has been identified with the growth and prosperity of the whole country, and Western New-York particularly, and that during that time he has filled various offices of public trust, local, State and national, and that he discharged them all with fidelity to the country and credit to himself, and exhibited in his life those traits of character, which entitle him to our grateful remembrance, and enduring regard.

Resolved, That as a patriot he was above suspicion—as a soldier without a stain—as a statesman he was incorruptible—as a friend, warm and abiding in his attachments—and as a man and a citizen, as a Christian and a neighbor he was deservedly respected and honored.

Resolved, That we sympathize with the bereaved family in their great affliction, and tender them our heartfelt condolence.

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to present a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased, and send copies to each of the journals of the County for publication.

SAMUEL SKINNER, Chairman.

E. W. PACKARD, Secretary.

Gen. MICAH BROOKS was in his eighty-third year when he died. He has filled many prominent positions in public life, and ever used great influence in the earlier days of the State and Republic, he being older than either of them. In the State Legislature, in the Constitutional Convention, in the Halls of the National Congress, and as a Judge on the bench, as well as in all the other numerous and important public trusts he held, he acquitted himself with ability and fidelity.

As an intimation of the position he held in Congress, it might be well to state that while a member of that body he was *Chairman* of the Committee on Internal Improvements, which Committee was made up of HENRY CLAY, DANIEL WEBSTER, JOHN C. CALHOUN, RICHARD M. JOHNSON, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, and other [illegible].

All these great names have long since passed away, and he was left alone. Verily he has "Come down to us from a former generation." Full of years and of honors, his step still firm, his eye undimmed, and his memory of the early events in the history of the country unimpaired, he stood among us as our last National jubilee, like a representative of the past. While he mingled with us in our festivities, the pleasant recollections of the past seemed to come up fresh before him, and he spoke of things that transpired before many of us were born, as if they were but of yesterday, and of the great names that adorn our history, as though they were his fellows, and what is remarkable, that while he was speaking of one of the last of his cotemporaries remaining, the sequel shows that the subject of his remark was passing from earth. The swift wings of the lightning soon heralded the sudden death of our honored statesman, WILLIAM L. MARCY.

We little thought that less than one week would terminate in a similar manner the earthly career of our honored fellow citizen of whom we are writing. He seemed to stand alone like a mighty oak in its native forest. Time, that had leveled to earth its fellows one by one, had long since checked its growth and impaired its vigor, and by slow degrees was wasting its trunk. Yet it was sound at the heart, when suddenly a meteor from heaven strikes this stately king of the forest, and fells it to the earth.

So with our respected friend. In the full enjoyment of vigorous old age, with the promise of many years before him, without a moment's warning, the messenger of death called him hence, and without a pang he passed away from Earth, and is now numbered with the congregation of the dead.

Gen. BROOKS was a man of quiet, unobtrusive temperament, and spent the last of his days in the sweet retirement of home. As soon as the public had no longer any claims upon him he gladly returned to the congenial atmosphere of private life, and although for the last 30 years he has mingled but little in public, he was still active. His vigorous pen has touched almost every subject of importance that has come up before the country, and he has done much by the light of his experience, the wisdom of his councils and the production of his philosophical mind, through the all-powerful medium of the press in forming and moulding a correct public sentiment.

From inclination, his acts have been but little known to the public, but whoever shall examine his history and his work, will be surprised at the labor he has performed, and the unacknowledged service he has rendered.

"His life was gentle; and the elements so mixed in him, that nature might stand up and say to all the world—*This is a man.*"

E. W. P.

NUNDA, Monday, July 13, 1857.

Misconduct of Constables.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your interesting exposition of a case of sharp practice on the part of our constables some ten days ago, as well as the editorial calling for a reform of the gross defects of the law in reference to the duties and responsibilities of our Constabulary, induces me to present a case to the point, and to unite in the demand for redress. A mechanic up town had a claim against a person in my employ, for some trifling repairs to his house, which he refused to pay until it was completed according to agreement. During his absence from the City a judgment was obtained for the amount in one of the District Courts up town. A few weeks ago Constable THOMAS CUSHING called at my store No. 109 John-street, and stated he had an execution against *some person* named DEWITT, and demanded payment from me, or he would levy on my stock of goods for seven dollars, (the original debt being about half that sum.) I replied that the individual against whom he held the execution had not a dollar's worth of property in the building, and warned him against touching any of my goods; he replied he held an execution against said individual, and unless *I* paid the amount would levy and sell my stock. I warned him of the consequences, feeling satisfied he would not dare to commit so high-handed an outrage. On entering my store two days after I was surprised to learn that the same constable had been there and carried away some two or three hundred dollars' worth of brass and copper wire, in defiance of the protest of my clerks, and without affording them an opportunity to take an inventory of the same; they demanded his authority, when he merely showed his badge. They begged him to take only sufficient to satisfy the claim. His reply was, "he did not care if he had a thousand dollars' worth, and intended to sell it for ten dollars within two hours if it would not bring any more." Upon learning this state of affairs I sent a person in pursuit of my goods, and fearing to trust to the responsibility of the constable in so large an amount, paid some thirteen dollars, and thus recovered my goods at a great deal of trouble, being compelled to follow them to the upper part of the City. There are no doubt many cases even more aggravated and more oppressive. If this is the customary proceeding of constables towards those who are able and determined to bring them to account, what must be their conduct towards those who have not the means to seek for redress? Your course in showing up this source of abuse in public officials will meet with general approval, while the all-powerful rebuke of the press will eventuate in a remedy.

Yours, &c., BETA

The State Engineers.

ALBANY, Friday, July 17, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Whatever matters are of sufficient public interest to be set forth in your columns, should certainly be stated truly, and as you doubtless wish to avoid being made the medium of misleading the public, I take the liberty to give you the means of correcting some errors of fact which appear in a letter from Albany, published in your paper of yesterday, July 16. The errors occur in the paragraph relating to the contracting Board. It is stated that the "Comptroller and Commissioner WHALLON united with Commissioner SHERRILL and State Engineer SEYMOUR in awarding some contracts." The truth is, that the Comptroller did not on the occasion referred to, nor has he at any time "united" or met with the Board for any purpose. On the occasion referred to, Commissioners WHALLON and SHERRILL and the State Engineer and Surveyor constituted the Board and transacted the business (not awarding contracts) for which they convened. As there was not a quorum of Republican members present, it was distinctly understood that no political action should be had or proposed.

The State Engineer and Surveyor not only "commenced making," but made, "reports of certain changes which he had made in the Engineer Service," as it was his duty to do at the first meeting of the Board, and the report was laid on the table without further action, pursuant to the understanding above mentioned. These are the facts. The exigencies of public duty, at this season, keep all the members of the Contracting Board, except the Comptroller, who does not as yet meet with the Board, almost constantly away from Albany. At the last day appointed for a meeting Colonel SEYMOUR, State Engineer, and Commissioner FITZHUGH were present, but Commissioner SHERRILL was necessarily absent. Doubtless, at an early day, they will be able to be in attendance together.

Yours, X.

A FOUNDLING RECLAIMED.—Some six or seven years ago, a male child was left on the door-step of a house in this town. The foundling was taken to the poorhouse, where it was properly cared for and raised—no tidings of its origin ever having come to light. The child is now a bright boy of seven years, and a great favorite of the Superintendent of the Infirmary. On Monday last a lady-like female landed at the dépôt, who came in search of this boy. After some difficulty she found the house where the child had been left, and upon inquiry learned, to her great joy, that the child was still living, and had been properly cared for. She took the proper steps to reclaim the child, purchased the necessary articles of clothing for it, and with feelings such only as a mother can appreciate, took the boy to her home in St. Louis. It seems that the erring mother, after abandoning her child, had reformed, married well, and now, after the lapse of seven years, with the consent of her husband (who was made acquainted with all the circumstances of the case before she married him), she comes to reclaim her child. During the proceedings here she was deeply agitated, made a clean breast of the whole matter to the lady at whose door the foundling was left, leaving no doubt on her mind of the entire truthfulness of her strange and interesting narrative. Surely, "truth is stranger than fiction."—*Urbana, (O.) Gazette, July 16.*

The Buchanan and Forney Quarrel—Forney's Ambition.

From the Pennsylvanian, July 18.

COL. JOHN W. FORNEY.—The demand for our issue of Saturday last, containing a brief article on JOHN W. FORNEY, may be regarded as an evidence of the interest felt by the party on the subject; and we are happy to be able to record the fact that almost without exception, that interest manifests itself in a manly indignation at the effort made by a few members of the party in this city to rebuke MR. BUCHANAN for his alleged ingratitude to COL. FORNEY. Among the numbers are several who, being the recipients of MR. BUCHANAN's favor in the shape of the very best appointments in this city, owe it to him as the least possible return for his confidence to take the responsibility of their position. We leave them, however, to time, and feel quite satisfied ourselves that our step has been so universally approved. Our aim is the good of the party, and not the mere ambition of men; this we believe can be accomplished only by the sincere and fearless support of MR. BUCHANAN, his Administration and its measures. The efficacy of its policy and its acts are clearly shown by the tranquil and prosperous condition of affairs at home and abroad. How unjust—nay, how disgraceful is it then, that here, in his own city and State, by his own hearth stone, we should witness bickerings and heart-burnings arising only from a miserable scramble for the leadership of party and the spoils of office. Who are the parties thus engaged? We unhesitatingly repeat that the they are to be found among those who inveigh against the President because he could not place MR. FORNEY in the Cabinet, and deemed it proper to deny him the control of the Administration organ at the city of Washington.

Now let us look calmly at the subject and see whether MR. BUCHANAN is to blame. His attachment to COL. FORNEY was well known, and the people, after his defeat for the United States Senatorship, thought it due to him as a reward for his services and devotion to the party, that MR. BUCHANAN should give him anything in his gift for which he was fitted. But the President, in his wisdom, it would seem, did not please to make a Minister out of him, whether on the ground of unfitness we are not prepared to say; but this we will say, that he understood the feelings of the party in this State too well to make him a Cabinet officer. Besides, MR. BUCHANAN, when he reached Washington, ascertained, in our opinion, that other and controlling reasons made it his duty to resist the importunities of COL. FORNEY's friends. These reasons we will not now make public; they, as we believe, made it necessary that MR. FORNEY should be denied the management of the *Union* newspaper, and will, we have no doubt, when they shall be made known, afford a sufficient justification for the President. At all events, we think the country approves of the course of MR. BUCHANAN, and feel sure that time will attest its wisdom.

Now, what was left to do? MR. FORNEY was to be provided for in some other way. Yes, but how? The Collectorship, the Naval Office, the Navy Agency, the Consulate to Liverpool, all passed in review, and none passed inspection. Money, and not power, was sought, but nothing was rich enough to satisfy COL. FORNEY's ambition, nothing lucrative enough to reward him for his services to MR. BUCHANAN and the party. After some weeks' delay, an understanding was had between MR. FORNEY and his real friends that the Consulate at Liverpool should be made to be worth $25,000 per annum, (not $15,000, as was erroneously stated in our previous article,) or in other words, $100,000 for the four years of MR. BUCHANAN's Administration, and that $10,000 should be paid to him at once in cash. It is proper to say that this proposition came in a business shape from Colonel FORNEY's friends, who, anxious to serve him, were also anxious to relieve the President from his embarrassment in the case. The only return to be made for this salary in addition to the emoluments of the Consulate, was the discharge of the duty of foreign correspondent for one or two newspapers.

Now, this is a plain statement, which COL. FORNEY will not deny, and, which, if he does, we stand ready to prove. But MR. FORNEY is a neglected man. We begin to think he was not quite sincere when he said he was "ambitious for money, and not for station or political power." We have always paid tribute to his talents, but in our estimation we must have come far short of the mark, if $25,000 per annum is an inadequate compensation for their exercise. Come, Mr. FORNEY, be ingenuous; it was power and money you wanted; you failed in the one, the other you have rejected; you cannot acquire either by the publication of the *Press*, under the plea of supporting the Administration of MR. BUCHANAN; its success lies in the way of your ambition, and your insincerity will be made apparent when some day the arts upon which you now rely will be stripped of their guise. Be manly; let your paper stand on its own merits; let it reflect your sentiments and avow its purposes. Let it enter into an honorable competition, and we will wish it success. The world is large enough for all; but when you seek to detract and disturb the party to which you owe so much, in order that you may avenge your imaginary private wrongs, we protest. This duty we owe to the party. Ours is a party of principles and a living faith; not of men; and we oppose, if necessary, the one, that we may the more successfully defend and support the other.

The late Disaster on the St. Lawrence.

VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

1. That these persons, having been passengers on board of the steamer called the *Montreal*, then plying between the ports of Quebec and Montreal, on the 26th day of June last, as a passenger vessel, were, to save themselves from death by fire, in consequence of the conflagration of the steamer, shortly after she left the port of Quebec, and when, in a part of the River St. Lawrence about a mile above the River Caprouge, either in panic or in necessity, forced to leap into the river, after the vessel had got aground upon a ledge of rock, and were thereby drowned.

2. That the steamboat *Montreal*, before mentioned, was not equipped in the manner required by the law, 16 Vic. Cap. 167, sec. 1, and had not on board, as a boat attached to and belonging to her, for passengers, a life-boat made of metal, fire proof, and in all respects a good, substantial, safe sea boat, capable of sustaining inside and outside fifty persons, with life-lines attached to the gunwale at suitable distances, well furnished with oars, nor any life preservers of suitable material, or floats—well adapted for preserving life, for each and every passenger on board, in any convenient or accessible place on the before mentioned steamer *Montreal*, on the day on which she was destroyed by fire; and that, therefore, the owner, JOHN WILSON, Jr., or the Younger, and employed on board of the vessel, and JOHN CHARLES RUDOLF, the master of the before-mentioned steamer *Montreal* at the time of her destruction by fire, on the evening of the 26th of June last are chargeable with the crime of manslaughter.

3. That a dangerous fire having broken out on the 26th day of June, 1857, on board of the steamer *Montreal*, she being then filled with immigrants and other passengers, to the number of nearly four hundred souls, before the said steamer *Montreal* had passed several places where she might safely and prudently have been run ashore, as regards the preservation of the lives of the passengers, and that no exertion was made, worthy of the name, nor any extraordinary anxiety manifested for the safety of the passengers by JOHN CHARLES RUDOLF, the master, JEAN BAPTISTE DORVAL, the first pilot, and LOUIS ROBERGE, the mate, of the before-mentioned steamer *Montreal*, after the destruction of the vessel was inevitable, and the passengers had been seized with panic, they, each and all of them, are chargeable with the crime of manslaughter.

4. The Jury strongly recommend that it may hereafter be made imperative on the owners of all steamboats to have the encasements of boilers constructed of iron instead of wood, as at present; and that the law regarding the inspection of boilers, machinery, furnace-rooms, and hulls, be rigidly enforced, and the enactments of the law relative to boats and life-preservers, on board of every passenger and ferry steamer, be strictly carried out.

The Jury censure in the strongest terms the conduct of JOHN WILSON, Sr., the controlling agent of the *Montreal*, for refusing to allow his boats to be inspected by officers whose duty it was, satisfied that his refusal to do so has, in great measure, contributed to the disaster, which has resulted in the loss of no fewer than 253 lives.

And the Jury, now summing up the whole, conclude upon their oaths, and now say: That JOHN WILSON, the younger, JOHN CHARLES RUDOLF, JEAN BAPTISTE DORVAL and LOUIS ROBERGE, before mentioned, in manner and by the means aforesaid, feloniously, willfully and unlawfully did kill and slay, against the peace of our Lady the Queen, her Crown and dignity, the persons hereinbefore mentioned.

Agricultural Items.

We learn, from a circular issued in Charleston, S. C., some interesting facts relative to the Southern wheat crop, and to Charleston, as a market for it. From extensive observations in Georgia and Tennessee, it is confidently stated that it is much the largest ever grown in those States,—the estimate being three and a half millions of bushels, besides one million, the produce of North and South Carolina. It is also estimated that Charleston will receive all of the latter and the greater portion of the former—probably 250,000 barrels of flour, and 1,500,000 bushels of wheat.

The Norfolk (Va.) *Herald* of Tuesday, states that "Four large steamers left here on Saturday, laden down with potatoes, cucumbers, tomatoes, simblins, beets, snaps, summer apples, &c., which amounted in the aggregate to the contents of seven thousand barrels; equal to 1,750 barrels to each. Two of these steamers left for New-York, one for Philadelphia and one for Baltimore. Three leave every week for New-York, two for Philadelphia, and six for Baltimore; and it may safely be estimated that the same quantity have been and will be shipped of these three a week, during the season—say 20,000 barrels, the average value of which will not be overrated at $1 50 [illegible] barrel, or $30,000 per week." The Fredericksburg (Va.) *News* says: "We hear that the net profits of Mr. A. S. BRADLEY's tobacco crop of last year in Caroline County, was $3,500. He planted 12 acres, and used but one ton of guano, with farm pens and stable manures, and has made about 240 bushels of wheat on the same land this year. There's farming for you."

From the Cincinnati Gazette of July 18.

In Miami County the harvesting is going on very rapidly, and in a week or two more the wheat and barley will all be gathered. A better crop of these grains has not been seen in many years. After these will follow the oats and timothy. The corn, within the last two weeks has grown rapidly. It is making up lost time rapidly, and if we have but half such as we have had, the corn will be nearly up to an ordinary season on the 1st of August. We hear, also, from gentlemen who have traveled both North and West, in Indiana, Ohio, and Illinois, that all the crops were remarkably good. In addition to what is positive, we are favored, also, in Miami County, with negative favors. We have neither weevil, army-worm, blight, or any other disorder of the grain.

Crop Prospects.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, [illegible].

We make the following brief summary of the latest crop intelligence gleaned from [illegible] and our private sources of information: In [illegible] County, N. Y., wheat, barley and oats are looking finely, and in Niagara County do. In other [illegible] counties, Winter and Summer crops give good promise. We hear, however, of the ravages of the weevil in Southern Monroe and Ontario to such a degree that millers are looking to the Western supplies to supply their mills. The hay crop is especially fine, and is being gathered in good order. In Canada there is fine growing weather, and little complaint among farmers. In Ohio, the wheat crop is probably the largest ever grown, and in the Southern portion of the State where it has been harvested in excellent condition. In the North harvesting has scarcely yet commenced. Corn is also doing very finely in this State. From Michigan little has been learned, but as no complaints have been made, it is probable the crops are at least fair. Wisconsin will gather larger and better crops of all kinds than ever. From Iowa accounts are discouraging. A gentleman just from there, in no way connected with the produce trade, says there will be no surplus of consequence. Wheat is light on the ground, and heading out on a very short stalk, and corn generally looks yellow. A very bad drought has been experienced. Illinois is gathering the best wheat crop she ever had, and corn and other Summer crops are doing well. Indiana do. The general impression is, if the frosts do not come early, the yield of corn will be a good one, but, if the reverse happens, it will be light. Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia and Alabama, have all harvested an excellent crop of wheat. On the whole, with ordinarily good weather the remainder of the season, we may expect something more than an average yield of every article of farm produce.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.—Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 21, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are dull and heavy. Pearls, $7 [illegible] 62½; Pots, $7 75@$7 81¼, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in demand at full rates. Java, [illegible] @17c.; Laguayra, 12c.@12¼c.; Jamaica, [illegible] 13¼c.; Maracaibo, 13¼c.@13½c.; Rio, 10¼c.@12c.; St. Domingo, 12¼c.; Costa Rica, 14c.@[illegible]c.; Native Ceylon, 13¼c. ⅌ lb. Mr. WM. BOWEN, broker, says: "There has been more inquiry for Rio during the past week. Sales 2,100 bags, in lots, to the trade, for which very full prices were obtained. The market for all descriptions remains steady at our quotations. 1,300 bags St. Domingo have been taken for export at 12¼c. cash, which is an improvement; 1,300 bags Laguayra (part for export) have also found buyers at higher prices." Stock of all kinds in first hands, to-day, 60,266 pkgs., including 45,193 bags of Rio, [illegible] bags of Java Government, 1,300 bags of Ceylon, [illegible] bags of Maracaibo, 2,588 bags of Laguayra, and 1,[illegible] bags of Costa Rica.

COTTON—A pretty fair inquiry exists, chiefly for lots needed by spinners, at our quotations; which some factors refuse to accept, looking for even higher rates:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. and Texas.
Ordinary	12⅞	13⅛	13¼	13[illegible]
Middling	14⅝	15	15[illegible]	15[illegible]
Middling Fair	15⅛	15½	15[illegible]	[illegible]
Fair	15⅞	15¾	15[illegible]	[illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is depressed and languid, with sales reported of about 8,200 bbls., within our revised range.

Ordinary State	[illegible]
Straight State	[illegible]
Extra State	[illegible]
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	[illegible]
Superfine Ohio	[illegible]
Extra Indiana and Michigan	[illegible]
Extra Ohio	[illegible]
Fancy Genesee	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	[illegible]
Extra Missouri	[illegible]

Canadian is dull and lower. Sales have been reported of 600 bbls., in lots, at from $6 30@$6 90 for low superfine to very choice extra ⅌ bbl. Southern is [illegible] and cheaper. The transactions since our last comprise about 1,500 bbls. low Mixed to choice Extra, at $7 00@$9 75 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is dull and heavy, at [illegible]@$5 90 for Fine to Superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady at $4@$4 10 for Jersey, and $4 [illegible] $4 30 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Puncheons of Brandywine command $18 50 each.

FRUIT—Sales by auction: 468 boxes Palermo Lemons, at 60c.@$4 40, according to quality, each, ⅌ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is in better demand, partly for export, at firmer prices for desirable lots of old, which are not abundant, but at rather easier rates for new, of which there is more offering. Sales [illegible] bushels, including fair to good ordinary Red Western, [illegible] $1 50@$1 55; new White Southern, at $2@$2 05; and new Red do., at $1 90@$2, ⅌ bushel. Rye is quiet and languid, at $1 12@$1 15 ⅌ bushel. Oats are plenty and heavy at 62c.@64c. for Western; 58c.@[illegible] for State and for Jersey; 50c.@51c. for Canadian; 55c.@[illegible] for Penn., and 52c.@55c. for Southern, ⅌ bushel. Corn is in still better demand at firmer prices. Sales [illegible],000 bushels, at 85½c.@88c. for mixed; 90c.@[illegible] for Yellow; and 90c.@$1 02 for White, ⅌ bushel. Barley is inactive and nominal. The last sale of Barley Malt was effected at $1 70, ⅌ bushel.

HAY—There were 500 bales River disposed of at 65c.@70c. ⅌ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are quickly taken at very full prices.

HOPS—We heard of sales of 33 bales last year's crop, in lots, at 8c.@12c., mainly within the range, ⅌ lb. Our advices from England, to July 4, state that "The reports from the Hop plantations continue to present the same varied character as of late; Worcester, Farnham, and Middle Kent being still comparatively clean, and the growth of the vine uninterrupted—East Kent nearly so, but not quite so favorably spoken of as the former districts; while in the Weald of Kent and the larger part of Sussex the quantity of vermin is, generally speaking, undiminished. The copious rains which have fallen during the last three days have given an appearance of freshness to the plant from which favorable inferences have been drawn, and the duty which during this week had been betted as low as £110,000, has been done to-day at £120,000 with but little disposition to lay against it. The market remains inactive, and prices nominally without alteration, the stock on offer being, at the same time, limited in the extreme."

IRON—Sales transpired to-day of 80 tons Scotch Pig, at $31, usual terms, ⅌ ton.

LEAD—Is quiet, and prices are somewhat nominal.

LIME—Rockland, 80c. for Common and $1 15 for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand continues very moderate, at quoted rates. Porto Rico, 55c.@[illegible]; Cuba Muscovado, 50c.@56c.; Clayed Cuba, 45c.@[illegible]; New-Orleans, in bbls., 70c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine appear as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine is less inquired for and is heavy, at 45c.@45½c. ⅌ gallon. Rosin is also quiet and rather languid, including common at $1 93¾ ⅌ 310 lbs.

OILS—The market is generally inactive. Prices of the leading kinds are barely supported.

PROVISIONS—Pork is quiet, parties disagreeing about prices. Sales, 600 bbls., in lots, at $24@$24 [illegible] for Mess; $25 50@$26 for clear; and $19 25@$19 50 for prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand, and are worth 11¼c.@11½c. for Hams and 10½c.@10¾c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon is inactive and nominal at 11½c.@13c. ⅌ lb. Lard is briskly inquired for at former prices. The transactions since our last reach about 350 bbls. and tierces, mostly fair to prime, at 14¼c.@15½c. ⅌ lb. Beef is salable and steady. The transactions since our last consist of 450 bbls., at $16@$17 for repacked Western Mess, and $17 50@$19 for extra Western do., ⅌ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef $28@$30 ⅌ tc. Beef Hams $20 50@$22 75 ⅌ bbl. Butter is in demand, and is steady at 14c.@[illegible] for Ohio, and 16c.@21c. for common to very good State, and [illegible]@24c. for prime to choice do., ⅌ lb. Cheese is dull and heavy at 5c.@9½c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—Is in better demand at our quotations: $4 87½@$5 87½ for ordinary to strictly prime, ⅌ 100 lbs.

SEED—Calcutta Linseed has been freely purchased within a few days, including some lots here, at $1 [illegible] 99¼, time, with interest added, ⅌ bushel. Other kinds are unchanged.

SPICES—The demand is rather limited. Prices have not varied much.

SUGARS—Attract a little more attention, partly from refiners, at unaltered rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 600 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, mainly at 9¼c.@10½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—About 8,000 lbs. prime were taken at old figures.

TEAS—Are in moderate request at very firm prices, with no disposition manifested by factors to press supplies on the market.

TOBACCO—The lower grades of Kentucky, particularly new frosted, have given way a little, while the better grades are firmly held. The demand is fair. The recent free sales of Seedleaf have induced more inquiry for Spanish fillers. Sales since Friday, 81 hhds. Kentucky at 9½c.@19c., with 474 bbls. Havana, 180 bbls. Cuba, and 28 bbls. Havana Scraps, all on terms not made public.

WHISKY—There were 325 bbls. Ohio and Prison purchased at 31½c.@32c., chiefly at 31½c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were a little busier, but rates exhibited no important alteration. For Liverpool, Cotton 3s. 6d.@ [illegible] ⅌ bale; Flour, 2s. 3d.@[illegible] ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 8½d.@9d. ⅌ bushel; Beef, 4s.@[illegible] ⅌ tierce; Rosin, 4½d.@[illegible] ⅌ bbl.; and heavy goods in, 6d.@12s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1857.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We publish, in another part of this morning's impression, Governor Walker's recent proclamation to the people of Kansas. The occasion of this proclamation, as we have been already informed by telegraph, was the resistance of the Free-State Party to the Territorial laws. Governor Walker notifies the people that he has summoned to his aid the troops of the United States to assist in enforcing the laws. Later telegraphic advices state that, notwithstanding the proclamation, a municipal ticket was elected at Lawrence on the 13th, when a Mr. Blood was elected Mayor. The Free-State Convention, at Topeka, had closed its session. It is stated to have been very large and very earnest. It was determined to re-submit the Topeka Constitution to the people in August. Marcus J. Parrott was nominated for Congress.

We give place this morning to a personal and abusive letter from Archbishop Hughes, in answer to an article which appeared in this journal several days since. While we accord to the Archbishop a place in our columns for such reply as he deems it proper to make, we beg to remind him that scurrility is not argument. We have alluded to the subject in our editorial columns, and shall revert to it again at our leisure, to substantiate the statements we were called upon to make in the article which Archbishop Hughes so bitterly assails.

An event that startled the town and created a general feeling of horror, took place yesterday. Policeman Eugene Anderson, of the Fourteenth Ward, was shot dead shortly after 4 o'clock in the morning at the corner of Grand and Centre streets, by a burglar whom he was attempting to arrest. The assassin fled, but was pursued and arrested in front of his residence at No. 120 Worth-street. He is an Italian, and gave his name as Michael Cancemi. His apartments were searched and found to contain a large amount of jewelry and other valuable articles, all of which is supposed to be the proceeds of other burglaries. Besides these were found in Cancemi's apartments a number of deadly weapons, showing him to be a desperate and a professional burglar. The "woman" of the accused was also arrested and committed to prison. When the news of Anderson's murder became known the greatest excitement prevailed, especially among the men who work in Centre Market, where until quite recently the deceased had labored. An effort was made to take Cancemi from the custody of the officers and lynch him immediately after his arrest. Indeed, matters had gone so far that a rope with a noose was ready in the market-house to lynch the assassin. The effort at lynch law was foiled by the Police, partly by entreaty and partly by means more forcible. During the day an inquest was held upon the body of the murdered man, and a verdict rendered that he came to his death by a pistol shot wound, &c., in the hands of Michael Cancemi. The prisoner was then put in a carriage to be conveyed to the Tombs. An immense crowd of excited men followed, and gathered so closely about the carriage that the officers were compelled to defend it with their revolvers. The scene at this time was terribly exciting. The crowd still followed, but the larger portion ran towards the Tombs, to await the arrival of the assassin. A rope was conspicuously displayed among them. The officers who had him in charge, finding that it would be dangerous to attempt to place the prisoner in the City Prison, drove away at great speed in a different direction, and by frequent turnings and other artifices put the mob on a wrong scent, and disappointed them. A great many people remained about the Tombs till sundown. About 8 o'clock Cancemi was driven secretly to the Essex Market Prison, where he was detained till a late hour last night when he was quietly removed to the City Prison, where he now is. A meeting of the citizens of the Fourteenth Ward was held last evening, in reference to the murder of officer Anderson. Resolutions were adopted, and a Committee appointed to raise contributions for those who were dependent upon him for support. No time has yet been set for the funeral, which will take place under the auspices of Engine Company No. 40, of which deceased was for many years a member.

Mr. Devlin was yesterday brought before Judge Ingraham, on habeas corpus, but, after some discussion, his matter was ordered to stand over till Wednesday. He slept again last night in Eldridge-street Jail. The same Judge directed that the injunction against Mr. Conover stand over till Friday, the 24th. Judge Peabody adjourned the question of the disposition of the books of the Street Commissioner's Office till to-day noon. Mr. Conover occupies the seat of Street of Commissioner, but being enjoined from handling the books he is very much a gentleman of leisure during business hours. He was ordered yesterday to show cause to Judge Ingraham on the 23d why he should not be committed for contempt.

The Police Commissioners could not get a quorum yesterday. Three of them were present long enough to read and enjoy President Draper's letter of resignation. Nobody, of course, has as yet been elected to fill the vacancy. Mr. Cholwell refuses to consent to the election of any Republican, and the present prospect is that a Democrat will be elected, whereupon Mayor Wood and Powell will probably go into the Board; and, if they do, it will be no great question who will be head of the Police.

There was a rumor in the lower Wards late last night that another Fourteenth Ward policeman had been killed during the evening, in Spring-street. The rumor was not correct. The Fourteenth Ward was unusually quiet last night.

The brig Flora, of Newcastle, Me., has been seized by the United States Marshal for bringing to New-York a native Krooman from the coast of Africa, in violation of law, and the Captain is, also, subject to arrest. John Davis—that is the name of the native—is marked by the usual tattoo down the forehead and nose, and the filed front teeth, which identify him as a subject of the British Government. So far as his rights of freedom, and claim for wages from the Flora are concerned, he may, it is alleged, throw himself upon the protection of the British Consulate; but the Captain will have to look elsewhere to escape the violation of the law interdicting the shipping of foreigners abroad, or that other law forbidding the Slave-trade since 1818. The object in bringing these natives to the United States, is said to be for the purpose of teaching them enough of the English language to enable them to act as interpreters for the Slavers, for which purpose large prices are paid by the Slave-traders. Hosts of slaves are sacrificed in the middle passage from random medical treatment, while a native could explain the nature of the disease each is suffering, and thus furnish data for correct doctoring.

The attempt to enforce the no-advance wages system in New-York has been abandoned. Yesterday, the leading ship-owners, who saw that it was a useless attempt to harmonize the various conflicting interests affected by the proposed change, or to overcome the determined opposition of the sailor-landlords, alias "sharks," sent word to their shipping-agents to pay the usual advance, and yesterday terminated the first great movement towards ameliorating the condition of the sailor; the only remedy left is to pay such wages as will induce a better class of men to go to sea. Some are of the opinion that Congress, under the law for [illegible] Code as to render void all contracts with seamen involving the payment of wages in advance of services rendered. This, it is alleged, would lay the axe at the root of the tree, and compel the abandonment of the injurious advance system.

The Special Committee of the Commissioners of Health, appointed to examine into the complaints made that proper facilities are not afforded at the lower Quarantine anchorage for lightering the cargoes of vessels, expect to begin to take evidence in the case to-day. The Committee express a determination to examine the subject thoroughly.

The Board of Governors met at the Rotunda on Tuesday, the newly elected Governor, Mr. Pinkney, taking his seat at the Board. A strong disposition was manifested to scrutinize very closely the items of the various requisitions.

The Commissioners of Health transacted no business yesterday of importance. A full report is promised at the meeting to-day from the Health Officer, of the condition of the fleet of infected vessels now lying at the lower Quarantine anchorage.

The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park met yesterday, but no business of interest was brought up. They meet again on Tuesday next.

Judge Ingraham yesterday vacated the injunction restraining the Comptroller, Mayor, &c., from signing warrants to pay the Metropolitan Police. The habeas corpus to bring up Devlin, and the injunctions against Conover, were adjourned over to this morning, at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Robinson and some score of men under him were busy all of Monday night and during yesterday in setting the poles and arranging the wires necessary to make No. 86 Franklin-street the headquarters of the future fire and police telegraph of the City. The telegraph apparatus and clock that formerly were in the old chief's office were moved yesterday to the new quarters. It is expected that the telegraph will be in full operation by Friday.

The Farmers' Club met at the American Institute. Some interesting observations were made on the growth of strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries and currants. It was thought that all these things might be cultivated much more to profit near the New-York market. Dr. Waterbury spoke on the relations of nitrogen to the growth of plants. The subject is to be renewed Tuesday fortnight.

Thomas Ryan, engaged in the riot in Jackson-street on the 4th of July, was found guilty in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, and remanded till Saturday, when he will be sentenced. Leonard Schieffelin, the over-zealous policeman, and Thomas McGarry, a Sixth Ward 4th of July rioter, were sentenced. McGarry gave notice of his intention to appeal to the Court of General Sessions, and gave a recognizance upon the rendition of which, in such a case, by statute, all prior proceedings are nullified. He will be tried in the general Sessions in August.

Twenty puncheons of rum that recently arrived from Jamaica, West Indies, on board the bark Thomas Jefferson, and seized at the Custom House on account of having been falsely invoiced, were sold yesterday at auction. They brought some $3,000, half of which goes into the Government Treasury and the remaining half into the pockets of the Collector, Naval officer and Surveyor.

The Fifth Annual Commencement of the Free Academy came off at the Academy of Music last evening, under the direction of the Presidents of the Board of Education and of the Academy. The house was filled in every part, and the whole affair passed off most creditably to all concerned. Rev. Dr. Adams opened with prayer, and Dodworth made the music. The Graduating Class for 1857 numbers twenty-one. President Green charged to the recipients of the degrees. Adolph Werner delivered the Valedictory and Rev. Dr. S. H. Cox pronounced the Benediction.

The Liquor Dealers' Association held a meeting last night and passed some important resolutions, which will be found in another column. They seem determined to contest the Liquor Law to the last.

Johns alias Jonny, said to be one of the men who was engaged some two weeks ago with John Myers alias Jack Spratt, who was shot and killed in breaking into and robbing the store, No. 1,080 Broadway, was arrested yesterday and held for examination.

The steam tug, Robert C. Smith, has been permanently chartered by the Quarantine Commissioners to ply between the old and new Quarantine. She is a fast boat, and well adapted to the business.

The Engineers were boring Diamond Reef again yesterday preparatory to more blasting.

Governor Walker and Kansas.

The affairs of Kansas seem destined to be the coercive test of the American capacity for self-government. Any people less accustomed than the citizens of the Northern States of this Union to acquiesce in the action of legal authority, or of authority claiming to be legal, would have brought the questions at issue between the Free-State men and the Missourians of Kansas to the arbitrament of ferocious war at a very early stage of the "invasion" which convulsed the nation a year ago.

Any people less accustomed than are the same citizens to converting every interest, however sacred, and every issue, however vital, into the material of party strife and petty partisan intrigue, would have long since accepted the position in which matters were left by the "pacification" of Kansas, and, making the best of that position, would have gone to work to effect a practicable organization of their affairs.

We have never been able to see that any possible result of permanent good for Kansas or the nation were to be achieved by the attitude of the Free-State men at Topeka.

If the crisis of our national existence is really upon us—if the union of these States has been virtually dissolved, and the Government to which we send our representatives, and from which we receive our executive functionaries, is no longer a Government, then, certainly, we can comprehend the position of those who maintain that it is reasonable and right for the Free-State men of Kansas to refuse obedience to the Territorial authorities designated by the Government of the United States, and to persist in the support of a Territorial organization which is not recognized, and will not be recognized, by the Congress of the Union. But we do not perceive that the friends of the Topeka Legislature assume this position. They seem to us to claim the privileges without assuming the responsibilities of revolution. And it is for this reason, and for this reason only, that we always have opposed, and do still strenuously oppose, their movements and their action.

That we are right in this opposition is, we think, sufficiently proved by the actual state of affairs at Lawrence.

The inhabitants of Lawrence have set up a Government within a Government. They refuse to recognize the Territorial Government—and the Topeka Government has not recognized them. They accordingly proceed to recognize themselves, and to constitute a finality in the heart of the Territory. They take up what is an absolutely anomalous ground. They go back in the most literal manner to first principles, and establish in Kansas such a condition of society as obtained in Israel before the days of the Judges. If there were no shadow of a Government in Kansas—if open civil war raged in that Territory, and the bonds of the Federal Union had been loosened—we could understand the propriety of this proceeding and see its relations to civil order. But the most infatuated defender of the people of Lawrence must surely find it difficult to dispose fairly of the facts set forth by Gov. Walker in his Proclamation, which we publish to-day.

It is impossible that any man of common loyalty and common sense, occupying the position of a Federal officer in Kansas, should look quietly on upon such an absolute and contemptuous disregard of his authority, and of the very existence of the Government which he represents, as is manifested by the citizens of Lawrence in their municipal organization. If a peaceful solution of the Kansas question is impossible, if it is inevitable that civil war should again break out there, to spread thence throughout the Union, let those who cherish this belief make it plainly known, that we may understand what is before us. But let us not hear cries of "peace" from those whose conviction is that peace is a chimera, nor proclamations of regard for law from those who believe that law in these United States has become alternately a farce and a tyranny, that our Government is an irremediable imposture, and that nothing can secure the quiet organization of a great Territory of the Union but the entire withdrawal from that Territory of every pretence and appearance of Federal authority.

Democratic Union and Reform.

It is a fact, involving not the least curious portion of the political history of the Democratic party, that there has been no period, for nearly, if not quite twenty years, when there was a complete and hearty union of principles and of interests among Democrats in the State of New-York. There have been alliances, coalitions, and temporary common action, for the sake of victory and spoils; but it is no exaggeration to declare that, if each of the factions, by which the Democracy has been divided, had at all elections run separate candidates of their own, there could scarcely have been a Democratic State officer chosen, from the time when Marcy was Governor, down to the present hour. Out of the greatest strength of the Democracy grew its greatest weakness. Out of the almost military discipline, and quasi-masonic enrollment and organization of Democrats, under the Regency, sprang the immense horde of rival aspirants for every vacant office, for each new contract, for thousands of patent jobs, with claims, not a tithe of which could ever be satisfied, and who, when disappointed, preferred dividing their party rather than submit to defeat. Conservatives and Loco-Focos, Hunkers and Barnburners, Hards and Softs, Marcy Softs and Free-Soil Softs, Shells of every degree of thickness, all had their origin, primarily, outside of the sphere of political principle, in subservience either to the interests of individuals, or, more frequently, to the ends of larger or smaller corporations. Whenever principles have been invoked to the aid of one or the other of the antagonistic sections, as in the cases of the Bank issue, the Erie Canal and Internal Improvement question, and, later, Wilmot Proviso and Free-Soilism, it has been an afterthought, and it has once or twice depended upon accident only which faction should be arrayed on one side, and which on the other.

It must, nevertheless, be confessed that the dissensions of a few years ago were conducted on a far higher and nobler scale than they have been in these latter days. "There were giants in those days," compared with the feebler intelligences of the present. The wars they declared were envenomed and bitter, and no quarter was ever asked for or given. Enemies were really enemies, as friends were really friends. Principles were advocated with a cogency, talent, and energy, which proved that, however questionable the object sought after, it was striven for with the nerve, sagacity, and learning of mighty minds. Gradually, however, the arena of conflict became narrower, and utter defeat and consequent disorganization so disheartened and disgusted the statesmen of the party, that they, one by one, yielded their places to an inferior class of persons—intriguers, instead of politicians—managers, log-rollers, and wire-pullers, instead of thinkers, logicians, and orators. Personal hatred, pique, and the most insignificantly contemptible interests have, since then, been permitted to sway the masses, almost to the exclusion of everything else, until it is no wonder that so many of the soberer sort have dissolved their connection with the Democratic Party, and sought refuge, from sheer despair, in Know-Nothing Lodges, or in the Republican ranks. After vainly essaying every effort to restore the long-lost harmony, one after the other has either changed sides, retired from political life, or even refrained from voting, until the once apparently invincible Democratic Party has seen its numbers dribble away, until it was found, last November, with a Republican majority against it of ninety thousand, not to speak of the votes which were cast for Mr. Fillmore.

At the present moment there is not a single political principle left, upon which Democrats in this State are at variance. They have ceased to fight with each other in the country districts, out of pure debility and inanition. The Kansas-Nebraska law is a fait accompli, and the nobly impartial manner in which Governor Walker is administering the Government of the first-named of the two Territories has calmed down the excited feeling of last year, and left little, if anything more, to be desired. Hards and Softs, outside of this city, are fused down, from necessity, into one common alloy, and it is next to impossible for the concrete atoms of the mass to exhibit very effective hatred towards their neighbors, even if they would. It is, probably, on this account, and because of the prudent course which has been pursued, so far, by Mr. Buchanan's Administration, that Democracy is said to be reviving, and that hopes are entertained by the Democratic State Committee of a total reaction, at the next election, against the existing order of things at Albany. The chief subject of their anxiety is, however, the City of New-York. They entertain the well-founded apprehension that more has been lost to the Democratic Party here, within the past nine months, by the wild divisions that have grown out of Mayor Wood's mal-administration, than have been gained elsewhere. It is, therefore, to New-York City that the eyes of thinking Democrats are mainly turned, and it is according to the development of things for good or for ill in this part of the State, that the hopes or the fears of the party will be raised or depressed, during the coming few months. The unpopularity of Mayor Wood throughout the State can scarcely be exaggerated. His recent acts have caused him to be rather regarded, in the interior, as a monster than as a man. One of the divisions of the City Democracy, represented by the Wilson Small Committee, is known to be identified with him, and it will probably turn upon the point of the utter repudiation of this latter by the delegates who shall be sent from here to the next Democratic State Convention, whether they can be received there or not. Unless they do so, and entirely wash their skirts of all participation in the interests of a man who has sought to trample down rough-shod—against law, order, and the commonest maxims of political integrity—the principles by which the Democratic party profess to be guided, common decency and consistency will demand their exclusion from any participation in the proceedings of the Convention.

As far as we can learn, the Democratic Party in the rural districts of the State, are sick and tired of the intestine warfare which has hitherto been waged. They are, above all things, wearied and disgusted with the selfish, unreasonable and corrupt state of things which is making the City of New-York a by-word throughout the country. They demand that the Democracy of this Metropolis shall adopt measures of Reform upon a true and solid basis, and they have not hesitated to signify of late, in as positive a manner as not yet convened, and therefore irresponsible individuals, can do, that they will second every effort which shall be made by Democrats here who have Reform really at heart. Be their number great or small, those members of the Democratic Party in this City who are opposed to Committee packing, poll-list stuffing, ballot stuffing, inspector-cramming and all the devices which have raised, those to power who now exercise it here, should combine, while there is time, to prevent the demoralization and anarchy into which we have fallen from proceeding any farther. The police of Mayor Wood have disappeared. The eyes of all honest members of the late corps are opened, and they are bitterly indignant at his perfidy towards them. Most of the patronage which gave him the services of enregimented eye-gougers, bullies and fighters, has melted from his grasp. A proper course of action, with a reform tendency, is more practicable than it has been for many years. It is favored, we believe, by all of the Democratic Members of Congress, by all of the Federal officers; it is said to be earnestly desired at Washington; and it will probably meet with a success which will restore greater union to the local Democracy than it has enjoyed for twenty years.

National Exhibition of Mowers and Reapers.

From the tone of the letters written at Syracuse, we judge that the exhibition of the mowers and reapers, made under the auspices of the United States Agricultural Society, has, to a great extent, been a failure. If so, the result is one that might have been anticipated by the gentlemen with whom it had its origin, —for such an attempt could hardly have had any other end. The greater number of implements invented for the use of the agriculturist, must, of necessity, owe their origin in some peculiar necessity of a particular locality, and though they may be admirably adapted to a particular soil or surface of ground, they would be worse than useless in others. No man would import from Chicago the broad mold-boards that have proved so successful on the prairies of Illinois, and attempt its use on the rolling, stony fields of Vermont and the other New-England States. Such examples might easily be multiplied. They run through the entire catalogue of agricultural implements. Of all the machines invented for the use of the farmer, there are none that have so peculiar an adaptation to special fields as mowers. They must, of necessity, have qualities peculiarly fitting them for localities, and experience has taught us that it is utterly impossible to combine all these peculiarities in one machine. It would be worse than folly to expect that the mower which had cut a clean, smooth swath upon the levels of the West, would operate quite as successfully in the hilly, rough uplands of the East and North. That which would sweep uninterruptedly through tall, straight timothy, would be inoperative and worthless in the tangled clover, or the short sheep grass of Vermont.

Every-day experience affords abundant evidence of this. But last week, at a trial of mowers, made under the auspices of a Vermont Society, a machine which had received a premium of $1,000 from the Massachusetts State Agricultural Society became unmanageable in five minutes after it entered the field, and was finally ruled out, after the exhibitor had made several unsuccessful attempts to go on. So, at Syracuse, we are informed that a mower which had received marked approbation, had been utterly condemned by the farmers of a Western State. Large numbers of this machine had been sold, upon the strength of some award similar to that made by the Massachusetts Society, which had never cut a single acre of grass without getting out of order.

Is it not then unjust and unsatisfactory to compel the various inventors of mowers to submit their machines to a National test? for, virtually, the inventor has no choice. He must enter the arena, unequal as the combat may be, and trust to chance for a successful issue, or rest under an imputation of shirking, through a want of confidence in the capacity of his machine.

The late trial of mowers and reapers at Syracuse, therefore, has done but little to establish the reputation of any machines except those which are specially intended to be worked upon the prairie kind of ground upon which the experiments were made. It was not an opportunity for testing the National capacity of any particular invention, and the machines which failed to gain the credit which their inventors claimed for them should have their qualities tested under more favorable circumstances.

Archbishop Hughes.

No man, we are told, and on high authority, was ever written down by anybody but himself. And no man, occupying a conspicuous and influential position among his fellow men, was ever utterly cast down therefrom by anybody but himself.

For, long after official station and the external symbols of power have been taken away from a man by the intervention of his enemies, the intrinsic qualities of heart and soul, of brain and character, which alone can give real dignity to official station, and real value to the external symbols of rank, may remain to command the respect of all whose respect is worth receiving, and to inspire an interest in the bosoms of all who are capable of discerning the right from the wrong, and the true from the false.

To forfeit this real dignity, and to sacrifice this real value, a man must show himself his own enemy. He must betray by intemperance of language, by injustice and by indecency of conduct, such intrinsic defects of constitution and of intellect as shall justify his external degradation in the eyes of the considerate and the impartial.

On Saturday of last week we took occasion to comment upon a rumor which has for some time been current in the Catholic community of this City, to the effect that the actual incumbent of the Archiepiscopal See of New-York, having incurred the serious displeasure of the Head of his church, is on the point of being subjected to ecclesiastical discipline. We conceived the subject of this rumor to possess a certain public interest and importance, because the possible removal from the exercise of active authority of a functionary who is recognized as the spiritual chief of a very large body of our fellow-citizens, is an event which may reasonably challenge some degree of attention, even in the midst of our Municipal disorders, of the disorganization of our Police system, and the confusion of our National affairs.

Other City journals, as, for instance, the New-York Herald, in repeating the rumors to which we allude, undertook to unravel the knot of intrigue in which, as they alleged, the fate of the Archbishop is involved. We simply contented ourselves with pointing out to our readers what we conceived to be the most probable reasons by which the Roman Pontiff might have been actuated in coming to a determination to withdraw the Metropolitan of New-York from the control of the interests heretofore confided to his hands.

Here our interest in the matter ended.

But it appears that Archbishop Hughes is resolved to make all the world, Protestant as well as Catholic, understand why he is to be suspended in his office, if suspended he shall be. He has availed himself of the opportunity afforded by the publication of our article of the 18th instant, to address a letter to the New-York Tribune, nominally "in refutation of a malicious article" against himself published in the New-York Times—but virtually in vindication of any steps which may be taken by the Roman Pontiff and the College of Cardinals to remove himself from the spiritual charge of the numerous and important parishes over which his crozier has heretofore been regally extended.

We give place to this letter, long as it is, that our readers may weigh our words deliberately in the balance with those of the misguided and unfortunate prelate who has provoked them.

Abhorring, as we do, all political organizations which are based upon an appeal to the religious prejudices of the people, we cannot but lament that a person who still holds a responsible position in the Church of Rome should have done so much as Archbishop Hughes, in this ill-considered letter, has done, to excite not only the just suspicion and the righteous reprehension of all the moderate and judicious members of his own communion, but the vindictive jealousy, also, of all those sensitive friends of Protestant freedom and of Republican liberty who look upon the hierarchy of the Roman Church as the sworn foe of political honesty and of Democratic decency.

When a man upon whom is laid the responsibility of propagating peace and good will among men, of healing the wounds of schism, and of appeasing the rancor of temporal animosities, so far forgets himself as to vituperate those by whom he has been treated with more than usual forbearance and courtesy, and to insinuate the most vulgar charges of dishonesty and insincerity against persons who have not and could not by any possibility have any motive for treating him with dishonesty and insincerity, when misled by an overweening estimate of his personal and professional importance, he suffers himself to be excited into angry incoherences of inconsequential malediction against the conductors of a public journal who certainly could have no reason for turning aside from the way of their public duty to persecute or harass a particular clergyman of a particular denomination. It really must not surprise the more rational members of that denomination to find that many of their fellow-citizens begin to regard a body so sadly misrepresented as a dangerous and disorganizing element in the body politic. The heads of the Roman Church probably understand that the interests of their faith can only be promoted, in a country like the United States, by the beneficent example of such noble-minded, pacific, and truly Christian prelates as the lamented Cheverus, of Boston; or by the astute and intelligent policy of such thoughtful and statesmanlike men as the not less lamented England, of Charleston. If the actual Archbishop of New-York had wished to lend to the rumor of his projected removal all the confirmation which could be afforded to it, by the popular belief that Rome excels in the adjustment of the right man to the right place, he could not have adopted a more felicitous course than he has taken in betraying such a decay in himself of whatever qualities made the glory of a Cheverus and the power of an England as is exhibited in the melancholy letter which we this day publish.

Opening Telegraph Lines on Sundays.—The Montreal Witness, a respectable religious journal, takes us to task for our censure of the Canadian Telegraph Companies for refusing to transmit, on the Sabbath day, the names of the sufferers by the late St. Lawrence disaster. The Witness trusts "that the Montreal Telegraph Company will maintain the proud distinction it has already earned by refusing to use God's lightning to break His commandments." With all due deference to our contemporary, we must dissent from its very impracticable theology. The case referred to was one, where people throughout the whole country were waiting to hear of friends and relatives lost or maimed by a most appalling disaster, and a refusal to transmit this intelligence, and relieve their suspense, was a shameful neglect of duty which cannot be excused on the bald plea of religious scruples in a telegraph operator. We see, therefore, no reason to modify the remarks which, in the first instance, we thought it our duty to make on this subject. Our Montreal contemporary, while expounding other Christian doctrines, should not forget that "the Sabbath was made for man, not man for the Sabbath." We recognize the right of doing good on the Sabbath, as on any other day; and at the same time we can regard it with quite as much reverence as the Montreal Witness regards it, though it may be with less ostentation. Holding these views, we still hope that the Canadian people will insist upon opening their telegraph lines on Sundays for the transmission of such intelligence as may be of public importance.

The Empty City.—That notorious old scoundrel, the Duke of Queensberry, whose name is almost as familiar to the disgust of the present generation as his Polyphemic face, ogling Piccadilly from a bow-window, used to be to our British forefathers, was wont to justify himself for never quitting London, by averring that, though London might be empty, there were more people there than he could find in the country.

If the one-eyed Duke were with us now, to make Broadway hideous from a club-window, he would find as good reason for quarreling with the people who declare that everybody has gone to the "watering-places."

If you wish to ride up town in a Third-avenue car, do you find any more disposable room for your legs now, in the middle of July, than you found in the middle of December? If you wish to ride down town in a Broadway omnibus, do you pass a briefer purgatory on the corner of the street now than you did then? Do you get your letters any sooner at the Post-Office? Does your tailor keep his promises any better, or your bootmaker? Are your debtors tempted back to town by the hope of finding it a desert? or your creditors driven from it in despair of their "little collections?" Doubtless the "watering-places" are full. The great Eastern steamers go off nightly from our wharves, as black with human beings as whortleberry-pudding with whortleberries, or a pound-cake, in Summer, with flies. The railways—Northern, Eastern, Southern, Western—groan and scream with their mortal loads. If any man should take the trouble to calculate how many gallons of utterly nauseous mineral waters have been imbibed during the last fortnight in great pasteboard hotels by lank metropolitan visitors—or how much indigestible food—or how much intolerable wine has been consumed during the same period by our friends and neighbors, the results would stagger a veteran compiler of Blue Books. Promiscuous city polkas have been danced in many a corridor and shining hall through all the rural districts; promiscuous city flirtations have scared the modest wood-nymph and the shy dryads in all the Arcadian haunts of fashion. Adventurous gentlemen go boldly yachting up the broad rivers and along the smooth sea-waters of our happy coast. Others not less adventurous ride hurdle-races in the presence of admiring beauty, and risk their necks or their reputations with a daring worthy of Tipperary or St. Germains.

But is the town empty? Look at the streets; look at the Park; look at the hotels; look at the Academy of Music, swarming with its thousands of devotees. If the town is empty, what shall we do when it comes to be full again?

One lesson, and not the least serious that may be drawn from this inappreciable emptiness, this imperceptible desolation of the town, is surely worth the drawing. It is the lesson of the practical insignificance which is the portion of all the sons of men, in the midst of the bustle of their busy lives. Would the roar of the streets by day be less loud, the glare of the streets by night be less brilliant, if all the ardent and noisy life which has been poured out of our City had been passed out into far and foreign regions—into the farthest and most foreign? We all "turn the crank of the universe," while we hold it in our hands, you know; but when we shall be enforced to let it go—when our hands shall drop from it, be those hands the strongest and the steadiest—will the universe cease to move, do you think? Look on the fullness of empty Broadway, and ponder an answer worth pondering!

Large Seizure of Rum at the Custom-House—Sale at Auction.—The Thomas Jefferson, which arrived some time ago from Jamaica, West Indies, brought amongst its cargo twenty-six puncheons of rum, consigned to John Orcon & Co., of this City. Upon an examination of the rum at the Custom-House the fact was discovered that a false invoice had been returned, and the rum appraised at less than half its value. The rum was accordingly seized, and the Custom-House authorities, as usual in such cases, kept the matter quiet till the fact of the attempted fraud upon the Government leaked out yesterday, through a sale of the rum at public auction. The twenty-six puncheons hold from 115 gallons to [illegible] gallons each. They were sold from $1 to $1 15 a gallon, and the entire quantity was purchased by two gentlemen, Wm. Brown, of Front-street, and Daniel Dubbson, of Maiden-lane. About $3,000 was realized by the sale—half of which goes into Uncle Samuel's pocket, and the remainder is divided equally between the Collector of the Port, the Surveyor and the Naval officer.

This is a good business for Uncle Samuel and some of his officials, but not so good for the temperance cause.

The Military.—Captain Bury, in command of the detachment of Marines at Fort Hamilton, received word on the 19th, to hold himself in readiness to respond to any call which he might receive, directing the attendance of his entire force in this City in the event of any further disturbance, upon the strength of which the Captain has since lost no time in making active preparation for such emergency, and will be ready at a moment's warning to send up two hundred troops to deal with the pugnaciously inclined citizens.

Should circumstances soon again demand their interference, the military will be enabled to respond with an alacrity even greater than that which they displayed during the troubles in the Sixth and Seventeenth Wards. For as public quiet has not yet been fully restored, and the lawless, not sufficiently punished, may renew disorder, the City Regiments have taken steps by which they can move easily [illegible]. The members of one have for the last week voluntarily reported themselves twice a day at their armory, and this they will continue to do until such shall be considered wholly unnecessary. The arrangements heretofore have been so perfect, that the Seventh, Eighth and Seventy-first Regiments, and we presume the other City Regiments, could be marshaled at their respective rendezvous, fully armed and equipped, and ready for duty, in the space of about an hour and a half.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

[illegible]

FROM WASHINGTON.

The [illegible] Indian Insurrection—Gen. Wool and Gen. Walker—Secretary Davis' Instructions—Appointment of Navy Pursers, &c.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 21.

From the general and extended insurrection in India, it is believed that Persia and China were instigators to the revolt.

Advices from the American Consul at Rio Janeiro to the 12th ult. state that the yellow fever had subsided. For the last six weeks two persons only had died on board American vessels. The city was perfectly healthy.

The *National Intelligencer* this morning contains a letter from Gen. Wool, explaining his conduct in not interfering with Gen. Walker in his expedition to Central America, called out by Walker's letter to the President. It seems that Secretary Davis had countermanded previous orders relative to violations of the neutrality laws, and instructed Gen. Wool not to interfere in cases of "civil misdemeanor."

[illegible] has written a letter to the Richmond *South*, defending Governor Walker, and expressing the views of his friends.

The insinuation against Governor Walker, that he is in joint speculation with Stanton, Orr, Aiken, and Whitfield, as a cause for proceeding against Lawrence, is pronounced by Mr. Orr basely malicious. No joint speculation ever existed.

William Richardson, a connection of William Carey Jones, was accidentally killed, yesterday afternoon, by L. A. Barry, in discharging a pistol.

UNO.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 21.

Calvin C. Jackson, of Michigan, and Robert H. Clark, of Delaware, were appointed pursers in the Navy.

A letter has been received at the Navy Department from the Commander of the *Niagara*, representing all hands as in excellent health. Three hundred and ten miles of the telegraphic cable had been coiled on board the ship, and the work was progressing at the rate of 100 miles in 24 hours.

The Western Railroad Excursionists on their arrival here this morning, proceeded to the President's grounds, where they were formally introduced to the President. Music from three bands enlivened the occasion. Subsequently the visitors were escorted to the various public places of interest.

After the excursionists returned from Mt. Vernon they were entertained at Carusi's Saloon. About 800 persons were present, including the visiting ladies.

Letters were read from the President and the several Heads of Departments in excuse for their absence.

The Cabinet was toasted, and Secretary Cobb responded. His remarks were received with great demonstrations of delight.

Members of the several Western Delegations then addressed the assemblage and were amply applauded.

The company was extravagantly joyous, and separated at 9½ P. M., leaving in a special train for Baltimore.

The War Department this morning received a despatch from Gov. Medary, requesting permission to muster volunteers as a defence against the savage bands now at the Upper Sioux Agency, but Secretary Floyd by telegraph denied the request.

Orders have been sent to Forts McHenry and Mackinaw, for troops to join those at Forts Ridgely and [illegible], in view of apprehended disturbances among the Indians of Minnesota.

The Indians whose annuities have been withheld by direction of the Secretary of the Interior, until the Spirit Lake murderers shall be delivered to the United States authorities, say that they are afraid to go in search of them without troops, therefore the latter will assist them in that service and at the same time protect the friendly Indians.

Immediate steps will be taken to ascertain the true condition of affairs in Minnesota.

Gov. Walker's proclamation was received here this morning, and it is understood that it was a matter of Cabinet consideration. No official information as to its basis, except the several brief telegraphic dispatches, is in possession of the Government.

Major Ben McCulloch arrived here this morning from Kansas, whither he had been sent to see what troops could be spared for Utah and on other business connected with the latter subject.

News from Kansas.

GOV. WALKER'S ENTRY INTO LAWRENCE WITH EIGHT COMPANIES OF DRAGOONS.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Saturday, July 18, via St. Louis, Tuesday, July 21.

Governor Walker entered Lawrence yesterday with eight companies of dragoons, under command of Col. Cooke. He has camped close to town, in a threatening attitude. His proclamation, issued at Leavenworth, and dated the 15th inst., declares that he will not allow the people to adopt a City Charter. He went through Lawrence on his way to Leavenworth, last Monday, to see to this, but never spoke of it in Lawrence. His duplicity has enraged the people. They are determined to pay no attention to him, and will not negotiate with him. Although the Town Officers were elected last Monday, they have as yet taken no step—not even been sworn in. Governor Walker has warrants for the arrest of those who were voted for and for many others, prominent citizens of Lawrence.

The design is to stop the August election, when the Topeka Constitution is to be submitted to the people. The people will not offer any opposition to the Federal troops, unless they fire on them or commit some other outrage, when civil war will at once be declared. They are resolved not to tolerate any more such villainy. Gov. Walker is in a bad scrape.

[FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.]

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, July 21.

Gov. Walker was camped outside of Lawrence with eight companies of Dragoons on the 17th inst. The citizens had decided not to negotiate with him. They will not resist the troops unless fired upon, when civil war will be declared. Gov. Walker has warrants for the arrest of the city officers and other citizens of Lawrence.

Severe Thunder Storms.

HOUSES STRUCK BY LIGHTNING—SEVERAL PERSONS KILLED.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Tuesday, July 21.

There was a succession of severe thunder storms here from 1 to 3 o'clock this morning. The large house of Mr. Asa Hoyt, on Lafayette street, was struck by lightning, and four chambers, in which were seven sleepers, were badly torn, but fortunately no life was lost, owing, it is supposed, to the gas and furnace pipes conducting the fluid downward. There was no lightning rod attached to the building.

WALPOLE, N. H., Tuesday, July 21.

Hollis Gates, of Gilsum, was instantly killed yesterday by lightning, and his brother at the same time seriously paralyzed. A young lady was also struck down by it temporarily. The thunder and lightning was terrific.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Tuesday, July 21.

The house of Ezra Taft, in Uxbridge, was struck by lightning to-day, and his daughter, 19 years old, killed. Mr. Taft was seriously injured, but it was thought he would recover.

Double Murder and Attempted Suicide at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, July 21.

This morning a German named Kohler strangled to death his wife, and afterwards proceeded to the house of Nicholas T. Horton, a respectable and influential citizen, of the firm of Horton & Macy, set fire to his house, and then stabbed him, killing him instantly.

Kohler then cut his own throat. He had been in the employ of Mr. Horton, and it is supposed that his reason for his killing of Mr. Horton, was because he had been reprimanded by him for abusing his [illegible] wife. At last accounts, Kohler was not expected to live.

Mr. Horton leaves a large circle of relatives, together with a wife and several children.

Street Fight between Geo. D. Prentice and R. T. Durrett.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, July 21.

A street rencontre occurred this afternoon between George D. Prentice, editor of the *Journal*, and R. T. Durrett, editor of the *Courier*, growing out of an article in the latter paper reflecting on Mr. Prentice. Pistols were used by both parties. Mr. Prentice was slightly wounded.

Marine Disasters.

SHIP MONTEZUMA ASHORE.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, July 21.

The ship *Montezuma*, from Cardiff, with a cargo of railway iron, is ashore off the Ship Bar. She is leaking badly, and is in a critical condition.

LOSS OF THE BRIG GIDDINGS.

DETROIT, Tuesday, July 21.

The brig *Giddings* capsized in Lake Michigan on Friday morning, and became a total loss. She had no cargo. The crew, consisting of ten persons, arrived here in a destitute condition.

THE SHIP ZEPHYR ASHORE.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Tuesday, July 21.

The ship *Zephyr*, of Boston, from Chinchas, bound here, went aground lately on Kettle Bottom Shoals, but no injury to her is apprehended.

Fire in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, July 20.

The extensive willow and wooden-ware establishment of Messrs. Cavendar & Marston was destroyed by fire last night. The amount of the loss is unknown. Insurance, $20,000. The Monroe House was damaged to the amount of $5,000, but it is fully insured.

The Body of Mr. Chandler Discovered.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 21.

On Sunday last the body of Benjamin Chandler, of Wilmington, Del., was discovered on the White Mountains, near the Glen House. Mr. Chandler has been missing since last Autumn, and a reward offered for his discovery.

The Congress Spring at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, Tuesday, July 21.

The fracture in the pipe which conveys the water to the bathing-house at Congress Spring has been repaired. The Spring will be opened to the public on Wednesday morning.

Non-Arrival of the Circassian.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Tuesday, July 21.

The steamship *Circassian*, from Liverpool, now in her eleventh day out, has not yet been signalled. The weather is fine, with a westerly wind.

Break in the Erie Canal.

ALBANY, Tuesday, July 21.

There is a bad break in the Erie Canal, about three quarters of a mile west of Albion.

Hose Company No. 25, of New-York.

DETROIT, Tuesday, July 21.

Hose Company No. 25, of New-York, arrived here to-day, and were the guests of Engine Company No. 3, of this city.

The Nashville at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, July 21.

The U. S. M. steamship *Nashville*, Capt. Ewen, from New-York, arrived here at 12 o'clock last night.

The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 21.

New-Orleans papers are to hand by the arrival of the mail as late as due; but they contain no news of interest.

The Disaster at the Flume House, White Mountains—Two Persons Killed—Names of the Injured—Condition of the House.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

FLUME HOUSE, FRANCONIA MOUNTAINS, Monday, July 20, 1857.

A mournful calamity happened on Saturday afternoon at the "Flume House," in the White Mountains. The flag-staff was struck by lightning about 5 o'clock, killing outright Mr. Blandon, the clerk, and Mr. W. H. Smith, of Boston, the latter having just arrived. Others were injured, among whom, and most seriously, was Mr. Tyler, the proprietor of the house. The fluid passed from the flag-staff to the bell-wires, which it followed on through the immense building from room to room, melting the wires, tearing away the casings of the windows, breaking the wall, and shivering its way out of the building in many different places. In the parlor it leaped from the walls to the gilt picture frames, and after tarnishing them sped its fearful path of death and sorrow. Not a bell-wire can be used.

Had the house been crowded, as it often is, the destruction of life must have been immense. As it was, the escape of those who were struck down is almost miraculous. A boy belonging to the house was standing with the clerk, within the desk or counter, and although very much hurt, escaped with his life. Two brothers Kellogg, sitting with their backs towards the building, were felled, the fluid passing from a nail in the building, burning a hole in the coat of one of them, and following his watch-chain, partially melted it. Their sister was literally burned. Mrs. Hatch was thrown to the floor in the upper hall, having just crossed the threshold of her room, in which the fluid passed from the bell-wire to the bedstead, snapping off one of the legs and tearing up the floor. Rev. Mr. Roberts was struck down to the floor in unconsciousness while conversing with Mr. Smith, who was killed at his side. Thus within twelve feet five were prostrated and two instantly killed. A sadder Saturday evening and Sabbath have perhaps never been passed at that place—the afternoon and night of Sabbath being a season of terror, as the dark thunder-clouds gathered anew and lightnings burst forth again.

This is a novel feature in the history of the White Mountain public homes. Because of the peaks near by no danger was ever apprehended. Perhaps years again will pass before another such calamity shall befal the visitor there. God spare the repetition of such scenes as were witnessed there, as two young, happy wives were in a twinkling of an eye made weeping widows, one alone, amidst strangers, distant from her home and friends.

The Frightened Krooman—A Case for Lord Napier.

The Captain of the brig *Flora*, of Newcastle Me., who brought away from the Coast of Africa, (Dix Cove,) a native Krooman named John Davis, without permission of the Consul or authorities, and without entering him among his crew, has had his vessel seized by the United States Marshal for a violation of the law against the Slave trade. A warrant against her captain is also out. John Davis is properly a British subject, as the Kroo country is under British rule, and all the natives are marked with india ink from the top of the forehead to the tip of the nose, and their two upper incisors are filed to distinguish them from all other tribes. By these marks they can be claimed by the British Consul in any country. John Davis bears these marks, and if necessary, may, we suppose, claim the protection of the English Consul.

Battles in Nicaragua—Honor to Whom Honor is Due.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In an article in the *Evening Mirror* of July 16, headed "To The Public," and signed "E. J. Sanders," with reference to Gen. Henningsen and Nicaraguan affairs, I notice a misstatement, and it is my duty, as one present, to correct it, before the public, as it does great injustice to a brave and meritorious officer.

With regard to the return from Masaya to Granada, on the 12th October, 1856, the following appears: "With Capt. James Dunnigan of New-York City's Company in advance, we charged, took the cannon, went into the Plaza, and routed the enemy in less than an hour." I can state, positively, (which can be proven by all present on that occasion) that Captain James Dunnigan did not command a New-York company at that time, but was in command of a company of the 1st Rifles, he having come from California, and no company of that regiment was organized with reference to New-York City. Captain Charles A. Walters, commanding a New-York company (Company B) of the 1st Infantry, captured the cannon spoken of in the above extract, and the fact was never disputed in Nicaragua.

I sincerely hope, in justice to this young officer, you will give the above an insertion in your paper, and oblige,

Yours truly,

AN OFFICER OF THE N. A.

Great Theological Institution.—At the last Southern Convention of Baptists, the establishment of a Theological Institution for all the South was urged, and on a broad foundation. South Carolina Baptists have offered $100,000 toward the enterprise, if the denomination in other States will raise as much more. The proposition has been accepted, and the institution, located at Greenville, S. C., is expected to go into operation about a year hence. It is intended to be a first-class institution in all respects.

THE STREET COMMISSIONER.

Disposition of the Books Postponed—The Devolin Habeas Corpus Adjourned Over—The Conover Injunction—Is Conover in Contempt?

The Injunction against Conover.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Ingraham.

The Mayor, &c., vs. Daniel D. Conover and others.—The orders to show cause why Daniel D. Conover and others should not be restrained from removing or causing to be removed, the books, maps, &c., belonging to the Street Commissioner's office, came up for argument pursuant to the return day. Mr. O'Conor objected to its being heard on the grounds: 1. That the counsel for defendants had obtained an order from the Judge making the return-day sooner than was asked for by the plaintiff, which was the 24th inst. 2. That the defendant Conover was in contempt, and could not be heard till he purged his contempt.

The Judge directed that the matter stand over till the 24th inst., thus vacating the *ex parte* order obtained by Mr. Field to bring the matter on to-day.

Disposition of the Books Postponed.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—July 21.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

In the matter of the Application of Daniel D. Conover for a Mandamus, to compel the delivery to him of the Books and Papers of the Street Commissioner's Office.—It will be remembered that certain of the books of the office were brought into Court, to await the final disposition of Judge Peabody. The disposition was adjourned until this morning, when it was expected that the order for their delivery would be made. The Court was, however, adjourned until to-morrow, at 12 o'clock, without transacting any business.

The Devolin Habeas Corpus.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Ingraham.

In the matter of Charles Devolin on Habeas Corpus.—The Sheriff brought Mr. Devolin into Court this morning, in pursuance of the writ of *habeas corpus*. The Sheriff made his return to the writ that Mr. Devolin was held by virtue of a warrant and commitment granted by Justice Peabody, which return was traversed by Mr. Devolin by denying the authority of Justice Peabody to grant the warrant. Mr. Field then insisted that the statute required in these proceedings eight days' notice to any person interested in the imprisonment of a party, and as his client (Mr. Conover) was so interested, he demanded that the notice required by statute should be given. The Judge overruled the objection, and after some considerable discussion, and on the statement made by Mr. Field that he had not time to read the papers, The Judge ordered that the matter should stand over till Wednesday, at 11 o'clock.

Conover Ordered to Show Cause why he Should not be Committed for Contempt.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TUESDAY, July 21.

The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York vs. Daniel D. Conover, Charles Devolin, James C. Willet, &c.—Upon the complaint and affidavit verifying the same, and the injunction issued in this action and upon the affidavits hereto annexed, it is hereby ordered that the defendant, Daniel D. Conover, show cause before me at a Special Term of this Court, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on the 23d day of July instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why an attachment should not issue against him for contempt of this Court, in disobeying the injunction served upon him in this action.

D. P. INGRAHAM, First Judge.

Richard Busteed, Attorney,

New-York, July 20, 1857.

The Excise Commissioners.

The Board met, yesterday, at 2 P. M., in the Common Pleas Court Room, Part II. All the Commissioners were present. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

On motion of Commissioner Holmes, it was resolved that a book be procured in which the names of all persons with regard to whom protests against granting them licenses shall be received shall be entered in alphabetical order.

A resolution was passed requesting all good citizens to give notice to the Board of all places of a disorderly character in their vicinity.

A petition was received and ordered to be filed signed by certain residents of the Twentieth Ward, praying that no license be granted to Alois Muller, of West Thirty-sixth-street.

Michael Gillen, No. 64 Centre-street, whose application for an innkeeper's license was laid over, July 17, was granted a license, fee $30, by a majority vote, Commissioner Kerr dissenting.

Storekeeper's licenses, fee $50, were unanimously granted to the following persons: Thomas McKenna, No. 33 Monroe-street; David H. Decker, No. 55 Whitehall street; Van Valkenburg & Haviland, No. 159 Ninth-avenue; John Gaynor, No. 555 Grand-street; Nathan Broadhead, No. 68 Cortlandt-street; Joseph Barnard, No. 118 Elm-street; Jacob Buell, No. 174 East Twenty-fifth-street; John Basson, No. 184 West-street. Innkeeper's licenses were granted to the following persons, fee $30:

Zephaniah Furt, No. 127 Elm-street; Robert C. Voorhies, No. 1 West-street; George Brandenstein, No. 266 West Thirty-eighth-street; Adolph Robinson, No. 82 Greenwich-street; Jeremiah Callaghan, No. 332 First-avenue; Michael Topf, No. 138 West-street; James C. Daniels, No. 7 South-street; Charles Watkins, No. 29 Carmine-street; Brady & Owens, No. 597 Broadway; Catharine Childs, No. 150 West Broadway; James Ferguson, No. 191 West Twelfth-street; Elias Halstead, No. 364 Fourth-avenue; Susan Lenthon, Third-avenue, between Eighty-fifth and Eighty-sixth streets; Peter Asten, No. 38 Bowery; Thomas Frost, No. 380 Third-avenue; George N. Estel, No. 249 West street; David Pattullo, No. 85 Duane street; George Ricardo, No. 499 Third-avenue; Daniel Sweeney, No. 64 Chatham-street; John Coggay, Ninety-second street, between Fourth and Fifth-avenues; John Heald, No. 2 Front-street; William Robinson, No. 160 Chambers-street; George Stephan, No. 3 Whitehall-street; Samuel Wilbraham, No. 34 Whitehall-street; William W. Tait, No. 58 Whitehall-street; James Nolan, No. 16 Nassau-street; Patrick Kehoe, No. 322 Greenwich-street; Henry Bourke, No. 158 Maiden-lane; Henry Mulholland, No. 12 State-street; William A. Mills, One Hundred and Fifty fifth-street, corner of Tenth avenue; Isabella Kelly, No. 454 Washington-street; Thomas Murray, No. 665 Washington-street; Charles Murray, No. 129 Greenwich-avenue; John Ittner, No. 115 Grand-street; Patrick Dowd, No. 304 Front-street; Frederick G. Hungerford, No. 156 Duane-street; George Saul, Tenth-avenue, corner of the Kingsbridge Road; Patrick White, No. 41 Peck-slip; Smith & Thompson, No. 208 Bleecker-street; John Gilliland, Kingsbridge; Ralph Burrows, No. 1,070 Broadway; James Futon, No. 38 Whitehall-street; John Schmultz, No. 47 Cedar-street; Augustus Kayser, No. 202 Ninth-avenue; Nicholas Crocharon, No 8 West-street; John Fager, Twenty-fourth-street, corner of Lexington-avenue.

The applications of John Campbell, No. 236 Rivington-street, and Henry Herman, were defective. That of John Jewell, No. 57 Worth-street, was laid over. The Treasurer's Report, including his receipts up to and including July 18, amounting to $9,796, was received and ordered to be filed.

Commissioner Holmes stated that he had been called on by several gentlemen, who spoke of the quiet aspect of the City last Sunday, and asked what effect it would have upon the action of the Board, if any applicants for licenses kept their places open on Sunday.

Commissioner Haskett thought their licenses would not be granted.

The hours of applying for licenses to Commissioner Haskett are between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. Licences granted before July 17, unless taken out immediately, will be annulled.

The Board adjourned to Friday, at 2 P. M.

Those to whom licenses are granted are compelled to pay the fee in a check on the Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York, drawn payable to the order of A. V. Stout, County Treasurer.

The Liquor Dealers' Society.

This Society, which is composed of the liquor dealers of this City, held (as usual) a private meeting at their rooms in Hester-street, last night. The President, Philip W. Engs, Esq., in the chair, after some informal business, the following preamble and resolutions were read and adopted amid rapturous applause:

Whereas, By the acts of a corrupt and odious Legislature, we are deprived of our chief sustenance—namely, that of selling liquors without a license; and

Whereas, The said Legislature do not take notice of our appeal of for help in this our time of need, as every moral and worthy Legislature should, when called upon by a body of their fellow-citizens, therefore,

Resolved, That as we deem the recent acts of the Legislature odious and repulsive to our feelings, we rise in a body and *protest against such oppression and injustice* that has been extended to us, and if our protest is not listened to, be it further

Resolved, That we engage suitable and competent counsel to defend us in all suits that may be brought for alleged infractions on the new liquor law. Be it further

Resolved, That a Committee of Ten be appointed to draft a suitable protest to be presented to his Excellency, Gov. John A. King, for his immediate action.

After a short speech in German by Mr. Brown, who urged on the members the propriety of adopting some measures for the preservation of their rights as citizens, Mr. Schelle offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the sum of five thousand dollars of the funds of the Society be, and hereby is, appropriated for the purpose of engaging suitable lawyers to defend any and all suits that may be brought against any member of this Association for an infraction on the New Liquor Law.

After a series of discussion in German, it was, on motion of the Secretary, laid on the table. After some other informal business, the Association adjourned in great glee at the events of the night.

Board of Governors.

The Board of Governors met at the Rotunda on Tuesday. It was requisition day. A question about 100 eggs and a barrel of ale for the Almshouse, which had been ordered on requisition of Col. Stearns, by Governor Maloney, occupied some time in its discussion. Mr. Wm. T. Pinckney, the newly-returned member of the Board, seemed to take a lively interest in the matter. A "fish-knife" and a "crumb brush," for the Warden's table, was referred to a Committee. Several other equally weighty matters were carefully scrutinized.

A resolution was passed that the Clerk direct each Warden that in future no requisition be granted unless it be stated specifically for what purpose the article asked for is wanted. Several items were struck off upon this informality.

The reading of the requisitions occupied nearly three hours.

Governor Smith suggested that as himself and Governor Tiemann were not well, all unfinished business be laid over until the next meeting. The suggestion was approved.

Various communications of a routine character were ordered on file.

A communication from Dr. G. Elliott and Dr. McCready, a Committee of the Board of Bellevue Hospital on the consumption of liquors in that institution, was ordered to be printed on the minutes, and to be reported upon by a committee.

Governor Pinckney remarked that the Hospital had demanded 111 gallons of wine and spirits, for the next fortnight.

As to the prison in Eighty-sixth-street, Yorkville, it was determined to refer the matter to a Committee to report. The prison was declared to be in an unfit condition to receive prisoners. It was handed to the Governors from the Board of Aldermen. Governor Tiemann said it had never been declared a prison, but only a Station-house.

A resolution was offered by Governor Pinckney to erect an office in the rear of Essex Market, at an expense not exceeding $150. Referred to a Committee, with power. A bill for the burial of John Keegan ($109) was deemed exorbitant. Referred to a Committee. On second thought it was determined that it should be paid.

An argument arose upon a requisition to the Comptroller of $100,000. Governors Pinckney and Oliver wished to limit it to more frequent demands in smaller sums, as the Comptroller was borrowing money at 7 per cent. Ultimately the original proposition was adopted, and the Board adjourned.

The following is the usual weekly list. It will be seen that there are only 4 patients in Small-pox Hospital:

Number remaining week ending July 18, at	
Bellevue Hospital	571
Lunatic Asylum	603
Almshouse	1297
Penitentiary	565
Penitentiary Hospital from Penitentiary	5
Penitentiary Hospital from Workhouse	312
Penitentiary Hospital from Almshouse	37
Workhouse	509
Small-pox Hospital	4
Randall's Island	878
Randall's Island Hospital	267
City Prison	344
Second District Prison	16
Third District Prison	29
Colored Home	305
Colored Orphan Asylum	190
Children at nurse	201
Total	6230
Increase 33.	
Number remaining, July 18, 1857	6197
Admitted	1236
Total	7433
Died	25
Discharged	1054
Sent to Penitentiary	113
Sent to State Prison	11—1203
Total	6,230

Commissioners of Health.

The Commissioners of Health met at 12 M. yesterday, at the City Library, City Hall.

An application was presented from the owners of the *Lucy Atwood*, asking permission to send her from the lower Quarantine anchorage up to the City. The vessel was represented as having been thoroughly fumigated and free from infection. The application was ordered on file.

Dr. Thompson, the Health Officer, was called upon to report the condition of all the vessels—six in number—lying at the lower Quarantine anchorage. He promised to submit a report at the next meeting of the Board. He stated that no vessels had arrived from infected ports since last Thursday.

There being no further business the Board adjourned till to-day, at the same time and place.

LIGHTERING CARGOES AT THE LOWER ANCHORAGE.

The Special Committee—Dr. Rockwell, Chairman—appointed at the meeting on Monday, to investigate the subject of the facilities afforded at the lower anchorage for lightering the cargoes of vessels, had an informal meeting after the adjournment of the Board. They determined to visit, personally, the anchorage, and to hear the statements of Captains upon the matter. It was decided to summon the Captains and owners of the vessels now lying at the lower anchorage before the Committee, and commence hearing evidence in the case to-day.

The Wounded Rioters at the Hospital.—Of the twenty-eight persons taken to the Hospital from injuries received at the riots on the 4th and 5th of July, twenty-two are still remaining. Some of them are in a dangerous condition. Jenkins, the Special Policeman, whose condition has been considered very critical, is now pronounced out of danger. Three of the rioters heretofore reported have died, viz.: Peter Higgins, Wm. Bulkley and Charles Mahony. Three, Patrick Martin, James Murwin, (Special Policeman,) and Hugh Golair have gone away recovered.

Fires.

In William-street.—About 9¾ o'clock last evening a fire was discovered in the basement of the building, No. 79 William-street, occupied by Adolphe Heyman, shirt dealer. It was soon put out. Damage trifling. The Second floor of the building, occupied by Stern & Edman, cloths and cassimere dealers; goods injured by water.

Two boys who were employed in the building, and who were seen to leave the basement just previous to the breaking out of the fire, were arrested by order of the Fire Marshal. They are named Gabriel Schnab and Henry Margner. They were detained in the Second Ward Station-house.

An Alarm.—The alarm for the Eighth District about 11 o'clock was false.

Wesleyan University.—Following is the order of exercises for commencement week:

Baccalaureate Sermon, Sunday, Aug. 2, 10 o'clock A. M. Bishop O. C. Baker, D. D.

Address, before the Missionary Lyceum, Sunday, Aug. 2, 7½ o'clock P. M. Rev. Miner Raymond, D.D.

Oration, before the Philorhetorian and Peithologian Societies, Monday, Aug. 3, 4 o'clock P. M. Hon. Edward Everett.

Oration, before the Eclectic Fraternity, Tuesday, Aug. 4, 4 o'clock P. M. Rev. F. H. Newhall.

Alumni Festival, Tuesday, Aug. 4, 8 o'clock P. M.

Commencement, Wednesday, Aug. 5, 1857.

The members of the Graduating Class are: Lorenzo Dow Blanchard, Middletown; Charles W. Brooks, Steuben, N. Y.; Henry Aaron Budington, Leyden, Mass.; Solomon Chapin, Wilbraham, Mass.; William J. Coite, Middletown; Quincy Johnson Collin, Hillsdale, N. Y.; George Fisk Comfort, Acres, N. Y.; Robert Field Crowell, Fiskdale, Mass.; John W. Currier, Northfield, N. H.; Joseph W. Cushing, Holliston, Mass.; Robert Clark, Manchester, N. H.; David H. Ela, Lowell, Mass.; W. T. Elmer, Rome, N. Y.; Henry J. Fuller, Mansfield, Mass.; Algernon Knox Johnston, Middletown; J. Oliver Longstreet, Onondaga Valley, N. Y.; W. F. Mallalieu, Milbury, Mass.; Newell Fitch Nichols, McConnellsville, N. Y.; Monroe Nichols, Thompson; John Peterson, Colerain, Mass.; William Newton Reno, Sharon, Pa.; Hiram P. Roberts, Middletown; Andrew Roe, Butler, N. Y.; Chas. H. Sewall, Charlestown, Mass.; J. Wheaton Smith, Warren, R. I.; W. Henry Sutton, Media, Pa.; Albert D. Vail, Amenia, N. Y.; Edward W. Virgin, Wilbraham, Mass.; William George Whipple, Warehouse Point; George E. Whitney, Farmington, Me.; E. A. Winchell, Gt. Barrington, Mass.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

REMOVAL.

I. M. SINGER & CO. have removed their Sewing Machine business to their new, white, marble-front building, No. 458 Broadway, corner of Grand-st. In buying such an article as a sewing machine the truest economy is to buy the best. They who purchase SINGER'S machines always get what they want, and use them with satisfaction and profit; while they who buy any of the cheaper and inferior machines in the market are sure to suffer disappointment, vexation and loss.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,

No. 458 Broadway, corner of Grand-st.

B. S. HEDRICK, (RECENTLY PROFESSOR OF Applied Chemistry in the University of North Carolina,) ANALYTICAL AND CONSULTING CHEMIST,

No. 244 Canal-st., near Centre-st., New-York City.

Refers to Dr. Eliot, Dr. Torrey, and Dr. Doremus, New-York; and Hon. D. L. Swain, Prest. University of North Carolina.

SEWING MACHINES. THREE DIFFERENT KINDS UNDER INJUNCTION!!

On the 30th day of June, 1857, the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York, in several suits in equity commenced by I. M. SINGER & CO., after due notice to the defendants, ordered writs of injunction to issue prohibiting the sale or use of the Hunt & Webster machine, for violating five patents. Also, the Emery, Houghton & Co. machine for infringing two patents and against the Watson ten dollar machine for infringing two patents. Persons who buy any of these inferior Sewing Machines can have no reason for complaint when they are compelled by law to stop using them.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

RASPBERRIES, WHORTLEBERRIES, CHERRIES, green peas, or any other fruit or vegetable, can be preserved in a fresh state by SPRATT'S PATENT CANS. Having been in use for the past three years, and thoroughly tested, they require no puffing, but stand on their own merits. Full directions for preserving accompany the cans.

WELLS & PROVOST, Proprietors,

No. 215 Front-st., (near Beekman-st.,) New-York.

BOOTS,

SHOES AND GAITERS.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT,

AND CHEAPEST IN THE CITY,

At BROCK'S, No. 575 Broadway and No. 150 Fulton-st.

RED HAIR, OR GRAY, OR EVEN SANDY,

Does not, in love affairs, come handy.

Then change the tint to black or brown,

With the best hair dye in the town.

That dye is CRISTADORO'S, sold and applied at No. 6 Astor House.

[illegible] GAITERS.

CANTRELL'S [illegible]

CANTRELL'S [illegible]

CANTRELL'S [illegible]

CANTRELL'S Boot and Shoe Store, No. 813 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office at No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has been removed to No. 2 Vesey-street, Astor House. Trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, silk elastic stockings, and every variety of bandages of most approved patterns skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

PORTABLE DRESSING CASES.—THE MOST complete and elegant article now manufactured, having every requisite for a gentleman's toilet, and as a traveling companion invaluable. For sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

FINE POCKET CUTLERY.—THE SUBSCRIBERS offer every variety of the above, made by the first manufacturers, being the richest display of the kind in the City. J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safe and Patent Powder-proof Defiance Locks and Cross-bars. Depot No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

REMOVAL.—CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, LATE Wm. H. Cary & Co., have removed to their new store, Nos. 105 and 107 Chambers-st., and 89 and 91 Reade-st.

MARRIED.

Bissell—Smith.—In this City, on Sunday, July 20, by Rev. Lott Jones, Wm. C. Bissell, of Norwalk, Conn., to Mrs. Emeline Smith, of this City.

Stayner—Townsend.—At Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, on Thursday, July 16, by Rev. J. H. H. Brown, Mr. Henry C. Stayner to Miss Cornelia Townsend, all of Brooklyn.

Bleecker—Strorer.—At Schuylerville, Saratoga Co., on Wednesday evening, July 15, by Rev. J. S. Kidney, of Saratoga Springs, Charles E. Bleecker, of Albany, to Grace, daughter of George Strorer, of the former place.

DIED.

Elmendorf.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, July 21, John Henry, infant son of John A. and Fanny Elmendorf, aged 6 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at No. 189 West 17th st., without further notice.

Smith.—At Whitestone, L. I., on Tuesday, July 21, after a short illness, Col. William Smith, in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. George's Church, Flushing, on Thursday, 23d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Steamer *Island City* leaves Fulton slip at 10 o'clock A. M.

Rutherford.—At Eastbridge, near Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, July 21, Louisa Morris, daughter of the late John Rutherford, of Edgerston, in the 66th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at Christ Church, in Belleville, this day. (Wednesday,) at 5 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Centre st. Station, in Newark, on arrival of the train leaving New-York at 3:40.

Knock.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Saturday, July 18, Thomas Knock, of Jersey City, aged 48 years.

Shelton.—At Montpelier, Vt., on Sunday morning, July 19, of scarlet fever, Mary Shelton, daughter of Rev. F. W. Shelton, aged 3 years and 4 months.

Foster.—At Washington, D. C., on Sunday, July 12, of apoplexy, Mr. Theodore A. Foster, formerly of Cold Spring, N. Y., in the 42d year of his age.

WATSON'S TEN-DOLLAR SEWING MACHINE.

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ON SALE AT No. 449 BROADWAY.

WATSON, WOOSTER & CO.

EMERSON'S MAGAZINE

("THE YOUNG GIANT OF THE MONTHLIES")

FOR AUGUST.

It contains 112 pages of original matter, from the most brilliant writers of the country, and embellished with a large number of fine pictorial illustrations.

We can present no better evidence of the merits of this Magazine than its success. It is adding thousands of new readers to its list every month, and, from present indications, is destined soon to take its place at the head of American magazines. So popular is it becoming, in many sections, that one single association has ordered 10,000 copies of each issue, to supply the demand for the coming year. A splendid number is issued this morning, for August.

GET ONE COPY, AND SEE WHAT YOU THINK OF IT.

For sale by all dealers.

J. M. EMERSON & CO., Publishers,

No. 371 Broadway.

CHILSON'S NEW CONE FURNACE FOR HEATING BUILDINGS.—We have been appointed agents for the sale of Chilson's New Cone Furnace, and have samples of the several sizes now set up in our store, which we will be happy to show and explain to parties interested, and are prepared to make estimates for heating public and private buildings of every description.

The Furnace possesses some important advantages over any other before the public, and is altogether the BEST HEATING APPARATUS NOW IN USE, as abundant testimonials and recommendations will show.

Also, Chilson's Portable Furnaces and Trio Stoves, on the same principle as the Cone Furnace.

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A CAPITAL LIKENESS OF EUGENE ANDERSON, THE MURDERED POLICEMAN, TAKEN AS HE LAY IN HIS COFFIN, BY ONE OF OUR BEST ARTISTS, WILL BE PUBLISHED IN THE NEW-YORK SUN THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) WITH ALL THE PARTICULARS OF THE DREADFUL TRAGEDY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A TEMPERATE [illegible] and interesting boy 14 years of age, of [illegible] parentage, just arrived from Ireland, expecting to meet friends. He is unable to find them, and is in a destitute condition. He is staying at the boarding-house of the Industrial Association, No. 37 Greenwich st., until he can find a home. He would like to go into a gentleman's family to make himself useful, having been accustomed to look after a horse and work in a garden; or he would bind himself to some respectable mechanic.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE AND EXPERT woman is desirous of procuring a situation to do housework or where she can make herself generally useful in a family, having for many years occupied a place of trust of that kind. Most unexceptionable testimony of capacity and moral excellence can be given. Wages are of less consequence than to find a good home. Can be seen at Mrs. MANNING'S Protestant Employment Agency, No. 203 7th av., near 24th st.

WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, WITH EXCELLENT City references, situations in the City or country. One does cooking, baking, washing and ironing, in good style, wages $7; the other as nurse and chambermaid, takes charge of the silver. No objection to a boarding-house. Call No. 216 [illegible] 23d st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; is a first-class cook, and a most excellent baker of bread and pastry, can make all kinds of soups and desserts; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 5 Carmine st., to-day; the best of City reference.

WANTED—IN THE BOOK AND STATIONERY trade, a good lucrative situation by a young man who has had several years experience. Address F. P. ALEXANDER, New-York Post-Office.

EMPLOYERS OF FEMALE SERVANTS IN town and country, can have a choice of respectable, reliable and competent servants, with good references, from an excellent selection of Protestants and others, at WESLEY'S Select Female Office, No. 360 6th-av., near 22d-st. A lady in attendance.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF FAITHFUL DOMESTICS—Established in Chambers st., 1826, now at No. 6 6th-av., has for the past 32 years supplied their subscribers with the most reliable servants. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A BOY OF 15 YEARS, OR THEREabouts, to do errands and learn the fancy hardware business; he must bring good references as to character and reside with his parents in the City. Apply by note, stating references, addressed to S. H. W., Box No. 2,084 Post-Office.

WANTED—A NICE GENTEEL PROTESTANT girl, to do the housework of a small American family; wages $7. Apply at No. 25 Union-place, Hoboken, N. J.

TEACHERS.

A PRINCIPAL FOR KINDERHOOK ACADEMY, every way qualified by learning, experience and thoroughness of teaching, will be wanted in October. The Academy building is in complete order. A new boarding house has been erected for pupils from abroad, under charge of the teacher. The reputation of the school is elevated, and the income remunerative. Address Trustees of the Academy, Kinderhook, Columbia Co., N. Y.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF HARVARD University, a situation as private tutor to a family of children or a few private pupils, to whom he will give lessons by the hour. Instruction given in the common English branches, German, French, Italian and Drawing. Apply by letter to J. W., Boston, Mass., or to H. HITCHINGS, No. 333 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER of mathematics, the French language and piano, a situation as Professor in a College or Academy. Besides, he is conversant with the English and German languages. The best testimonials of his ability and morality will be produced. Apply, by letter, to W., Daily Times Office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACcommodated with a handsomely furnished and commodious room, in a genteel house, pleasantly located, with breakfast and tea, if desired. Terms moderate. Address C. H., Times office, stating where an interview can be had.

BOARDING.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN or families can be accommodated with nice rooms and board, at No. 143 Madison-st.; water in each room. Family private. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW GENTLEmen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and partial board on reasonable terms at No. 44 Nassau-st., first house from Washington-st. Reference required.

BOARD WANTED—UP TOWN, NEW-YORK, or in Brooklyn convenient to Fulton ferry, for a gentleman, wife child and servant. Front room, with bedroom adjoining on second floor, and with a private family preferred. Address C. W. J., Times office.

BOARDING.—TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with partial board in a private family. Inquire at No. 37 King-st.

WANTED.—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, NEAR Wall-st. or Fulton Ferries, by two young gentlemen, a comfortable room and board. Address E. S., box 4,573 New-York Post-Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER QUARTERS.—THE "FAIRFIELD House" is now completed, and open for the reception of guests. The house is new, well arranged and handsomely furnished, (lighted with gas,) and has every convenience for families who desire all the comforts and conveniences of a first-class and quiet hotel. It is located in a beautiful village, of easy access to a fine beach for bathing, and the surrounding country abounds in beautiful and rural drives. The subscriber will spare no efforts to make the Fairfield House one of the most attractive and desirable Summer resorts. N. H. GILLETT, (Formerly of the Syracuse House) N. Y. FAIRFIELD, June 26, 1857.

ABBOTT HOUSE, MIDDLETOWN POINT, N. J.—The abovenamed establishment is now open for the reception of boarders. The building, which is entirely new, is situated about one mile and half from Keyport. Location pleasant, and rooms airy and commodious. The steamer Keyport leaves foot of Murray st., daily (sunday excepted) at 4 o'clock P. M. Carriages are always in readiness on the arrival of the boat to convey guests to the hotel. For references, Augustus Whitlock, Esq., No. 56 South-st., New-York; Geo. S. Doughty, Esq., No. 341 Broadway, New-York; or of Captain H. Whitlock, steamer Keyport. HENRY W. ABBOTT.

CLAVERACK SUMMER BOARDING-HOUSE.—Four hours' ride from New-York. Persons desiring a pleasant Summer retreat will find such at Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Board from $4 to $7 per week. Six families who may wish to bring their servants with them, and do their own marketing and cooking, can procure suites of furnished rooms, a private dining hall, fuel and cooking utensils, by paying $[illegible] 50 a week for each room occupied. Address JOHN W. LYON.

SUMMER BOARD AT FISHKILL LANDING.—A small family, requiring not more than two or three rooms, may find accommodations, within five minutes' distance from the railroad depot. The house is pleasantly located, on high ground, and the rooms are convenient and airy. Churches and the Post-Office are quite near. For further particulars, inquire of Mr. ELLIS S. POTTER, No. 93 South street, or of Mr. RICHARD WILLIAMS, No. 192 Chambers-st., New-York.

SEA BATHING AND FISHING—ISLIP PAVILION, ISLIP, L. I.—This new and beautiful hotel is now open and ready for the reception of visitors. It is now well furnished and lighted with gas, delightfully situated on the great South Bay. Trains leave Brooklyn at 9 A. M. and 3½ P. M. Stages at Suffolk station to carry passengers and baggage to the hotel. C. WRIGHT, Proprietor.

SACHEM'S HEAD HOTEL, GUILFORD, CONN.—The above well-known House is now open for the reception of company. Persons escaping from the heat and dust of crowded cities, will find at this place a delightful contrast.

COUNTRY BOARD ABOVE THE HIGHLANDS.—For a dry, healthy atmosphere, large rooms, plenty of fruits, milk, &c., fine drives, and a location every way desirable, inquire at No. 25 Amity-st., from 10 to 1 o'clock.

COUNTRY BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY—Large airy rooms; plenty of fruit; good roads; in Madison, N. J., on the Morris and Essex Railroad. Inquire of or address Mrs. P. PETERSON.

PERSONAL.

MY OWN DEAR ALICE—OFT SINCE LAST I saw you have I at morn and even gazed at the favorite window where my heart was made glad by your own happy smiles. But my Alice was not there, and I could only (which I did) dream of your whereabout. Oh, when shall I see you. I shall be at the Point four weeks awaiting orders. Write at once and think of your [illegible] GEORGE.

I. S., WHO LEFT HIS HOME "PARTLY on business and partly for pleasure," on Tuesday, the 14th inst., is earnestly entreated by D. G. S. to return to his business and his family.

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PASSPORT OFFICE.—EVERY PERSON going abroad must be provided with a United States passport, which the advertiser procures from the State Department. Will wait on parties in the City or vicinity on application, by letter or otherwise. Custom-House business, in all its branches, attended to. CHARLES HOLT, Notary Public and Custom-House Broker, Wall-st., up stairs.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible]

A SPLENDID [illegible] will sell on WEDNESDAY, [illegible] at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, [illegible] containing 107 acres of land, in the township of [illegible] County of Somerset, on the road leading from [illegible] to Liberty, formerly belonging to [illegible] about [illegible] acres of heavy timber [illegible] residue [illegible] the land is in a high state of cultivation, with growing crops, [illegible] high, pleasant, and healthy location, with several streams of water running through it, about four miles from Bound Brook and the Delaware and Raritan Canal, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, [illegible] minutes from New-York. Half can remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars, apply to the auctioneer, No. [illegible] Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. [illegible] st., New-York.

H. [illegible], Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, ON THURSDAY, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at No. [illegible] West [illegible] st., the entire elegant furniture of the house [illegible], consisting in part of elegant rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, in plush and hair-cloth, rosewood [illegible], pier and oval mirrors, valuable oil paintings, rich velvet, Brussels, and ingrain carpets, [illegible] mahogany and walnut chamber furniture, en suite; wardrobes, curled-hair mattresses, beds and bedding; together with all the kitchen and basement furniture. China dinner and tea sets, cutlery, crockery, plated ware, oil-cloths, stair-carpets, &c. Catalogues at the house on the day of sale, when the goods can be examined. The whole must be peremptorily sold without regard to weather.

BANGS & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION TO-MORROW AT 10½ O'CLOCK. BANGS & CO. will sell at their spacious rooms, No. 13 Nassau-st., a superior and extensive assortment of new and second-hand furniture, carpets, mirrors, vases, clocks, cutlery, crockery, silver and silver-plated ware, &c., &c. Also, an elegant collection of paintings, engravings, &c. For particulars see Herald.

D. D. NASH, Auctioneer, Office No. [illegible] Broadway.

MORTGAGE SALE OF BILLIARD TABLES —On FRIDAY, July 24, at 10½ o'clock, at Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway, known as the "Chinese Billiard Rooms." Eighteen billiard tables, balls, cues, maces, and markers belonging to the same.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—FROM THE POCKET OF the subscriber, on the 17th inst., on board steamer Empire State, a WALLET containing a small sum of money and a promissory note, dated July 4, 1857, at six months, for $696 30, signed by T. P. Howell & Co., Newark, N. J., payable to the order of B. F. Thompson & Co., Boston, Mass. The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating said note, as payment has been stopped. B. F. THOMPSON & CO. BOSTON, July 18, 1857.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE NIGHT OF Thursday, the 9th inst., in West Broadway, a GOLD WATCH and CHAIN, No. 406, Joseph Johnson, Liverpool, maker. The above reward will be paid and no questions asked to whoever will restore said watch and chain, on application at the Times office. Pawnbrokers and jewelers please stop the above.

$50 REWARD.—LEFT THE EMPLOYMENT of the undersigned, an indented apprentice, named GEORGE CUTTLE, about 16 years of age. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting him, under penalty of the law. Boston and Philadelphia papers please give this one insertion, and send your bills to the subscribers. PUDNEY & RUSSELL, Printers, No. 79 John-st.

FOUND—ON BROADWAY, IN FRONT OF Stewart's store, MONEY which the owner may receive upon proving property and paying cost of advertisement. Inquire for H. S. RIGGS, at Raynolds, Devoe and Co., Nos. 106 and 108 Fulton-st.

LOST—IN CENTRE-ST., OR ITS VICINITY several Bank bills carelessly folded together, mostly, if not all, City Bills, one of which was a three on the Atlantic Bank, New-York, one five on one of the City Banks. Do not remember the other Bills. The finder will be rewarded by leaving them at the Times Office.

LOST ON FULTON FERRY.—LEFT ON ONE of the seats in the ladies' cabin, about 6¼ P. M., on the evening of the 21st, a small FILE OF PAPERS. The finder will be rewarded by leaving them at the office of WEST & WALKER, No. 61 South-st., New-York.

LOST—A BANK-BOOK, MARKED NO. 106,817, LOUISA KALER, of the Bowery Bank. The finder, upon returning it to No. 136 Greenwich-st., will be liberally rewarded.

STRAYED FROM D. DESMOND, OF Morrisania, light bay mare, long tail and white star in the forehead, and Roman shaped head, stands 15 hands high. Any person who will return the same to the above place will be suitably rewarded.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at No. 51 9th-st., near 5th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Her school circulars can be obtained at her residence; also at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 66 Wall-st.; of E. BEMENT, Esq., No. 45 William-st.; of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 19 Wall-st.; and at the book-stores of Messrs. LOCKWOOD & SON, Broadway, and of Mr. A. D. F. RANDOLPH, Broadway.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, Appleton Building, No. 346 Broadway, supplies schools and families with competent teachers and instructors, also with pupils' books, &c. Teachers wishing desirable situations should make immediate application. A Professor of Music wanted. SMITH & BOYD, No. 346 Broadway.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Male and female, board and tuition, $120 per year; stoves in students' rooms. Term opens Sept. 10. Gentlemen instructors in piano music, painting, and modern languages. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

ASHLAND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—SPECIAL NOTICE.—The second summer quarter commences July 22. One of the Principals may be seen at ED. GOODENOUGH'S, No. 122 Nassau-st., on the 20th, 21st and 22d inst.

THE MISSES ROHR RESPECTFULLY INFORM their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day-School, No. 33 West 32d-st., will be reopened on Monday, September 14.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, At prices from $25 and upwards. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st. (old No. 26,) Four doors East of Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE.—H. STONEY, NO. 586 BROADway, invites persons about selecting their furniture to examine his large stock, consisting of parlor, boudoir, library and dining-room, in all the variety of woods, manufactured expressly for custom sale, out of the best seasoned materials and warranted to stand the test of furnace heat. For quality and styles call and examine prices moderate and terms liberal.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S ware-rooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster st., between Broome and Grand.

ENAMELED AND COTTAGE FURNITURE—Superb suites beautifully decorated, from $25 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. R. PRESDER.

MACHINERY.

SEWING MACHINES. Price $12, $15 and $36.

PRATT'S PATENT—These machines are warranted to give satisfaction. If persons wishing to purchase will call and see them and their work, they will need no praise from us. They are called the ladies' companion. Call and see them at No. 577 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

MACHINERY AT AUCTION.—A LARGE and valuable lot of lathes, planers, drilling and screw-cutting machines, steam engine, boilers, foundry tools and other machinery will be sold at auction on FRIDAY, July 31, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Era Foundry and Machine Works, two blocks below the Atlantic Dock and near Buttermilk Channel, in the city of Brooklyn. [illegible] Catalogues are ready. For further particulars, apply to GEORGE W. STANTON, No. 75 West 3[illegible]th-st., or to BRAINARD & RICE, Attorneys, &c., No. 41 Wall st.

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WM. DE LAMANO & CO., DECORATIVE Artists, No. 631 Broadway, New York, respectfully inform the public that they carry on every branch of exterior or interior embellishment, including fresco, oil, encaustic and house painting; also, graining, paper hanging, &c. The most proficient artists are engaged, and patrons are assured that every order will be executed in that style of excellence which confirmed talent can only accomplish.

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COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON RIVER [illegible] — [illegible] Hudson River, consisting of about [illegible] acres of land [illegible] a fine large mansion [illegible] The property will be sold entire, or will be divided into six parts, each having a landscape view scarcely surpassed in the world, and if divided, a perpetual right of way [illegible] on the premises, will be conveyed with each of the four parts adjoining the avenue. The place is perfectly healthy [illegible] supplied with water of the very best quality, pure, soft and cold. It is believed that such an opportunity has never been offered to those who wish an elegant country seat of the most desirable character, at a reasonable cost. The house and premises will at all times be open for inspection, upon application to the gardener at the porter's lodge. For terms, apply to HOMER MORGAN, New-York; JOHN C. HOWELL, Newburg, or the owner, at New-Haven, Ct.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE country residences in the town of Essex, Conn., only ten minutes walk from the landing of the New-York and Hartford steamboats, and from the station of the New-Haven and New London Railroad depot at Saybrook. The house is situated on a lot containing three acres of the best land in the town, and beautifully located, is of modern style, and furnished throughout with the best materials, calculated for a large family, and within five minutes' walk of four churches of different denominations, and as near to Hill's Academy and Essex Seminary. For further particulars, apply to J. E. ROCKWELL, on the premises, or to CHARLES H. PRATT, No. 85 South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY SEAT IN NORTHampton, Mass., consisting of 47 acres of woodland, lawn and tillage, and an elegant mansion, with valuable barn and out-buildings recently erected. The house is lined with brick, finished with marble mantels and frescoed walls and ceilings; has a slated roof, with furnace and extensive hydraulic arrangements for spring and rain water, and the best conveniences of modern dwelling-houses in a city. The site is picturesque and very beautiful, with a commanding prospect; the grounds tastefully arranged with fruit, shade and forest trees, and the estate would meet the wants of a gentleman of taste, desiring a residence for Summer or Winter. For address, terms, &c., apply to Dr. W. W. CUTLER, on the premises.

A FINE INVESTMENT.—FOR SALE, A BEAUtiful country seat and farm, containing 13 acres, delightfully situated on Cayuga Lake, in the most romantic and healthy section of the State of New-York. On the place is a fine large mansion, and surrounded with the usual appurtenances for a gentleman's residence. Buildings new, with all the modern improvements. For beauty of scenery and healthfulness of location it has no superior. Price $7,000. Possession immediately, as business prevents the owner from occupying it. Apply to THOMAS JONES, corner 42d-st. and 10th-av.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON RIVER 2½ miles above Yonkers, 10 or more acres of land, together with a first-class mansion, finished with all the modern improvements and conveniences. Just completed and built in the best manner for the owner's use. On the premises are a new carriage-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c. The view is unsurpassed on the river. Persons wishing to see this place, will always find conveyances waiting the arrival of the cars and boats at Yonkers. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE, AT NORTH ORANGE, N. J. FOR SALE.—The house has been built by days' work, and is fitted up with all the modern improvements. There are two acres of ground connected with the premises, laid out with shrubbery. The place is well suited to a gentleman desiring a pleasant situation for a residence out of the City, and will be sold at a low price. For further particulars, apply to JAS. M. SHAW, at No. 70 Chatham st.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT COUNTRY SEAT near Brewster's Station on the Harlem Railroad. The purchaser can have from 3 to 20 acres of land, as he may desire. The house is elegant and well finished, and commands a very pleasant prospect, and is within 5 minutes walk from the station. Apply to or address D. BREWSTER, Dykeman's, New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT AT OYSTER BAY, L. I.—For sale, or will be leased on favorable terms. The premises consist of 20 acres, on which are a modern Gothic cottage and numerous out-buildings, all of them nearly new and in excellent repair. The location is very healthy and easy of access to the City. Inquire of J. MONILAWS, No. 9 Lafayette-place.

COTTAGE FOR SALE CHEAP—OR WILL exchange for property in the eastern part of Brooklyn. A neat cottage with 11 lots of ground, pleasantly located in the village of Flatbush, 4 miles from Fulton Ferry; omnibuses every half hour. Inquire of A. S. DUNCOMB, on the premises, or at No. 14 Pine-st., New York. Price $4,000.

HUDSON RIVER VILLA PLOTS—TELLERS' POINT.—For Sale—Splendid villa sites, adjoining the land of Dr. Underhill, commanding extensive and unsurpassed views up and down the river, belonging to the Van Cortlandt manor estate. For further particulars apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 25 Wall-st.

DESIRABLE STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Two very handsome residences on Staten Island, one within five minutes' walk and the other five miles from the ferry. Both places highly improved and beautifully located. Terms liberal. For further particulars inquire of J. R. TATEM, Esq., No. 21 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—SPLENDIDLY SITUATED COUNtry place, on elevated ground, commanding a magnificent view, one hour's ride from town by railroad, two minutes walk from the dépôt. Land from two to fifty acres, good house, abundant out-buildings, choice fruit and pure air and water. Apply to S. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, 2d-story, front.

FARMS FOR SALE.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN ANNE ARUNDEL AND PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTIES.—In execution of powers contained in a deed of Trust, bearing date on the 19th day of November, 1855, and recorded in Liber N. H. G., No. 5, folio 128, &c., one of the land record-books for Anne Arundel County, and Liber C. S. M., No. 1, folio 80, &c., one of the land record-books of Prince George's County, from MARGARETTA NICHOLS and R. NICOLS SNOWDEN, to the undersigned, he offers for sale one of the most valuable real estates in the State, lying in the counties of Anne Arundel and Prince George's, known as the "Fairland Estate," on which the said Snowden now resides, and containing nearly 1,200 acres of land. This land has been recently surveyed and platted by JOHN DUVALL, and divided into farms and lots, to suit the views of almost every class of purchasers, and to persons doing business in the cities of Baltimore and Washington, and desiring to reside in the country, this property is especially recommended.

This land fronts for a long distance on the railroad from Washington to Baltimore, adjoining the Laurel Dépôt on said road, and is sufficiently near, from the facilities afforded by said road, to market daily to either of said cities.

A large portion of this estate is arable, and the residue covered with Wood and Timber, which can very profitably be sold either on the line of the railroad or in the said cities. The arable land is of the most productive character, the location remarkably healthy, the neighborhood very desirable, and no portion of the State offers locations for residences of more beauty.

A very large portion of this estate is Meadow Land, either now well set in Timothy or other Grasses, or in cultivation or ready to be put in cultivation. The soil of which is unsurpassed for the growth either of Grasses or Corn, and as Dairy Farms no location is superior for the furnishing of Milk to the two cities. About two acres of this land adjoining the Dépôt is under lease to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company at an annual ground rent of twenty dollars, and which parcel will be sold separate from all the rest of the estate.

On the Home Farm there is a large Brick-House, nearly new, of superior character and finish, a very large Barn, used also for Dairy purposes, a two-story Dwelling for a manager, and all other suitable out-houses in good repair. The other portions of the estate are without buildings, except a small two-story Frame House near the railroad.

This property will be held for private sale up to FRIDAY, the 24th day of July, when, if not sold, or such portions as shall not in the meantime have been sold, will then be offered at public sale, at the Laurel Dépôt, at 11 o'clock A. M., and the terms of sale to be as follows: One-third cash on the day of sale, and the residue in one and two years in equal portions, bearing interest from the day of sale; the interest on the whole purchase to be paid yearly, and the payments thereof to be secured by the bonds of the purchasers with sureties to the satisfaction of the Trustee, or at the option of the purchasers, a deed will be given for the land on the receipt of the cash payment, and a mortgage taken for the residue.

Persons desiring to purchase are invited to examine the premises, which will be shown them by Mr. NATHAN McNEW, who can at all times be found on the place, and will show the plat of the same, or apply to R. N. SNOWDEN, also residing there, who will furnish all the information desired, or they can apply to the undersigned. FRANK H. STOCKETT, Annapolis, Md.

COTTAGE SITES AND 1,800 ACRES OF LAND ON THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE.—1,800 acres of land in the town of Cortlandt, Westchester County, having a front of nearly three miles on the Hudson, near the village of Peekskill, and about 1½ hours ride by railroad from the City of New-York, being part of the ancient manor of Van Cortlandt. A large portion of said tract is covered with a thrifty growth of oak, chestnut and hickory, and on it are valuable granite quarries, iron ore, and valuable clay beds, and a number of beautiful building sites. It will be sold together, or in separate parcels. This property has been in the Van Cortlandt family since its original grant by Royal Patent from William III. For further particulars, apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 25 Wall-st.

SUPERIOR FARM AT WOODBRIDGE, N. J.—145 acres in a high state of cultivation; over $2,000 was realized for fruit last season from it. It is well watered and in a perfectly healthy location, on high ground, and commands a fine view of Staten Island Sound. Upon it is a farm house and out buildings. A very large portion of the purchase money can remain at 6 per cent. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

WANTED—A FARM OF FROM SIXTY TO ONE hundred acres, within thirty miles of New-York, near dépôt or landing, with orchards, well watered, good buildings, free from stones, &c., &c. Name lowest price and conditions of payment. To take possession 1st January next; one having a fine view of the Hudson preferred. Address WILLIAM T. COGGSHELL, Fall River, Mass.

STEAM POWER.

HEAVY STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE Empire Works, foot of East 25th-st. Rooms, vacant lots, or whole buildings, in sizes to suit. Inquire at the office on the premises.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the dépôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE—No. [illegible] WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET [illegible] The house [illegible] is directly a first-class house. Has just been painted and frescoed throughout in the best manner. [illegible] the owner is about to remove from the City. Immediate possession given. The house can be seen from 2 to [illegible] or from 1 to 6 P. M. Apply at No. [illegible]

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE HOUSE No. [illegible], built by [illegible] two stories [illegible] style, with hot and cold water, [illegible] and warm-air registers in every room. Possession can be had immediately. Apply on the premises, or at No. [illegible] Wall st., New-York.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—A VERY HANDSOME [illegible] story brown stone first-class house, situated in one of the best locations in the city of Brooklyn, [illegible] Lafayette-av. and [illegible]-place, within [illegible] walk of [illegible] modern improvements. Possession immediately. Terms easy. Apply to THOMAS READ, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS [illegible] dwelling-house and lot, [illegible] with all the modern improvements, and built by the owner for his own occupancy, in the very best manner, with [illegible] stable attached, located in one of the most desirable parts of the City, and near a public Park. For particulars, apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, [illegible] No. 25 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE residences upon high ground, with [illegible] acres of land on the East River, at Upper [illegible]. Inquire of J. T. VANDERHOOF, No. 17 William-st.

FOR SALE—ON 4TH-AV., A 4-STORY BASEment house, [illegible] (to be purchased at a fair price); the house is rented at a [illegible] cent, rate to 1st May next, and a lease will be taken at a 12 per cent. rent. Apply to E. H. KINSHIMER, No. 310 4th-av.

WANTED—FOUR OR EIGHT UNIMPROVED lots, eligibly located, for immediate building, in Brooklyn, or two good houses near together, also in Brooklyn, or a neat country place with a few acres of land, suited to cultivation or [illegible], for balance of stock of a late importer, consisting of brandies, gin, Jamaica and other liquors, together with office furniture, &c. Should suitable property offer, exceeding in value this stock (about $[illegible]) the difference may be rendered in cash. Address [illegible] Post-Office to A. LATOURETTE, or agent.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—TWO PARLORS, ONE SITTING-room, two bedrooms, kitchen, with wash tubs, boiler, range, &c., water closets, gas, ornamental cornices, vault extends under court-yard to street, and within forty-four minutes' ride of City Hall by 6th-av. cars, and is No. 10 of a row of twelve beautiful houses on 51st-st., near 8th-av. Inquire at No. 21 Courtlandt-st., second floor, or on the premises.

TO LET.—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY the New-York Clearing House, being the entire second story of No. 83 Broadway, extending from Broadway [illegible] feet deep to New-st., 24 feet wide, lighted front and rear, and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing House on any business day after 11 o'clock A. M., of GEORGE D. LYMAN.

TO LET—A LARGE FOUR-STORY AND BASEment brown front house, situated in a first class neighborhood, within five minutes' walk of Washington square and Broadway. A part or the whole may be had, plainly furnished or without furniture. Possession immediately, if desired. Address C. M., Times Office.

FOR SALE—A FINE TWO-STORY HOUSE AT Mount Vernon, cheap, or will be exchanged for City property or merchandise. Only 30 minutes from New-York by Harlem or New-Haven Railroad. Apply at No. 154 William st. The house has piazzas front and rear and marble mantel; good well of water, &c.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT of a house in 13th-st., west of 6th-av., suitable for a small respectable family. Rent $[illegible] per annum. Apply at No. 1[illegible] 6th-st., near 6th av., in the grocery.

TO LET—CHEAP, PART OF HOUSE No. [illegible] Stanton st.; has all improvements, gas, bath, back yard, &c. Convenient to the cars. Possession immediately.

TO LET OR LEASE—A SPLENDID STORE and location No. [illegible] Canal-st., next door to the People's Bank, fitted up with counters, shelves and glass cases. Also, the basement, if required, to a good tenant. It will be rented on reasonable terms. Inquire of H. O. [illegible]TRANDER, on the premises, from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

HOTEL AT GLENCOVE TO RENT—THE Triton House, by the Landing, (called last year La Favorita.) A respectable tenant will meet with liberal terms. The house will suit two or more private families. Apply at Box office of Burton's Theatre, Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE LEASEHOLD NO. 129 FULton-st., running through to No. [illegible] Ann-st., 25 feet front by 115 deep. The lease has 21 years to run from May 1, 1857, and will be sold on favorable terms. Apply to FRANCIS MANY, No. [illegible] John-st.

STORE TO LET, OR LEASE FOR SALE.—The store No. [illegible] Reade-st., will be let until the 1st of May, 1859. Inquire of C. W. UNDERHILL, No. 1[illegible] William-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET IN THE Bible House, Astor place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th av. entrance.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR BUSINESS—The advertiser wishes to dispose of his long established shoe store, one of the best business locations in the country. He will sell it, with or without the stock, or will reduce the latter to suit the means of applicants. The store is handsomely fitted up with counters, shelvings and furniture, and the business is, and has been, very profitable. It will be sold low to a responsible person on very accommodating terms. Satisfactory reasons will be given for selling. Address, for full particulars, C. S., at the office of the New-York Courier, No. 15 Spruce-st.

HARDWARE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVing some capital to invest, and wishing to enter into the hardware business, as an active partner, is desirous of forming a copartnership with some established house, or purchasing the interest of a retiring partner. Has been formerly engaged in the hardware business. A communication directed as below, with particulars and giving real address will be confidentially treated. The best references given and required. Direct, WILLIAM J. WALTERS, New-York Post-Office.

WHOLESALE GROCERY, FISH AND PROVISION STORE FOR SALE—One of the oldest and best-located stands on the West side of the City, doing a large cash and profitable business, the present proprietor wishing to retire. Parties wishing to change or commence business, the present opportunity is one seldom met with. All communications confidential. Address Box No. 3,[illegible] Post-Office.

$8,000 WANTED—FOR ONE-HALF INTEREST in thirty patentable articles, of rare merit, and of every day's use, whereby one of the most profitable businesses may be instituted that the power of the mind can suggest. Two valuable patents, worth five times the amount, given as collateral security. Address, by mail, INTEGRITY, No. [illegible] Adelphi-st., Brooklyn. References exchanged.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—OR CHARTER a small-sized Steamboat, to run on the Harlem River, from Harlem to King's Bridge, stopping at Macomb's Dam, High Bridge, and intermediate landings, and connecting with each trip of the steamer Sylvan Shore, to and from the City. Address L. G. MORRIS, Fordham, Westchester County, N. Y., stating full particulars as to size, &c., &c., and where the boat may be seen.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE MOST desirable dock property in city of Toledo, Ohio, and is rapidly improving in value. A fortune can be realized in 2 or 3 years. Will sell one-half or two-third interest, or exchange for City property. CHAS. R. MILLER & CO., No. 1[illegible] Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-RATE STORE (STOCKED) and a handsome dwelling, at Westfield, R. I., [illegible] miles from New-York. Store doing a good business. Price of store, stock and dwelling, including 2 acres, barn &c., $6,500. Apply to J. CLARK, No. 69 Wall-st., rooms Nos. 13 and 14, or to WM. H. PIERSON on the premises.

TO PRINTERS—FOR SALE—A DOUBLE CYLinder power press of Hoe's make, 2nd size, in good order. Price $[illegible]. Apply to JOSEPH BARTON, No. 15 Beaver-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a large assortment of DIAMONDS, and all kinds of FINE GOLD JEWELRY, &c., &c.

Gold Hunting Geneva full-jeweled Lever Watches, from $35 to $100.

Gold Hunting full jeweled English Lever Watches, from $65 to $200.

We have all kinds of Watches, and will tell our customers candidly what time they will keep, and the quality of the gold, and kind of movement.

We import one kind of movement that we think will keep better time than any other Watches in this market.

We will case up Watches to suit customers.

Also, the best quality and a large stock of ALBATA PLATE WARE.

We will sell Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware at the very lowest manufacturers' prices. SQUIRE & LANDER, No. [illegible] Fulton-st. H. N. SQUIRE. T. B. LANDER.

A CAPITAL LIKENESS OF EUGENE ANDERSON, THE MURDERED POLICEMAN, TAKEN AS HE LAY IN HIS COFFIN, BY ONE OF OUR BEST ARTISTS, WILL BE PUBLISHED IN THE NEW-YORK SUN THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) WITH ALL THE PARTICULARS OF THE DREADFUL TRAGEDY.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE $3 50 SHOES AND gaiters, also, the $3 50 and $4 boots, at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st., near the Museum.

PIG IRON, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA tin, Coburn's extra lard and tallow oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. [illegible] William-st.

[illegible]

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE COMPANY [illegible] at the office of KETCHUM, ROWE & CO., in the City of New-York, or at the Treasurer's office, in the city of Bridgeport. [illegible]

H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

[illegible] LAND GRANT FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The Chicago, St. Paul and [illegible]

CHARLES BUTLER, Treasurer, &c.

Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., Philadelphia, July 15, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE transfer books of the stock of the Company will be closed on the [illegible] instant, and will be reopened on the 3d of August next. Holders of certificates that have been exchanged from this office, or either of the transfer agencies, are particularly requested to have them duly registered on the transfer books, to which they have been transferred prior to that instant. By order of the Board. W. H. McILHENNEY, Secretary.

Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., Office 227 South 4th st., Philadelphia, July 15, 1857.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A dividend of four per cent. on the preferred and common stock has been declared, payable on the 4th day of August next, free from State tax. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer. Stockholders on the books of the New-York Agency will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. ROBERT C. BOYD, Register.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, held on the 20th inst., CHARLES MORAN was unanimously elected President in place of Homer Ramsdell resigned. And at a meeting held on the 20th inst., HERMANN GELPCKE was unanimously elected Treasurer, in place of Daniel Drew, resigned. NATHANIEL MARSH, Secretary. New-York, July 20, 1857.

Office of the Lake Ontario and Hudson River Railroad Company, No. 30 Exchange-place, New-York, July 21, 1857.

THE SUBSCRIBERS FOR ONE MILLION of dollars of the Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that the tenth call of five per cent. thereon will be payable on Tuesday, the 28th inst., to CHARLES A. MACY, Treasurer, at the Park Bank. By order of the Board. E. D. SAXTON, Secretary.

Office of Racine & Mississippi Railroad Co., No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York, July 16, 1857.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMIANNUAL interest on the first mortgage bonds of this Company, due on the 1st August, will be paid on or after that date, on presentation of the proper coupons, at the office of M. K. Jesup & Co., agents, No. 44 Exchange-place. HENRY S. DURAND, President.

Office of the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company, No. 50 William-st., New-York, Monday, July 20, 1857.

THE INTEREST DUE ON THE FIRST and Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company on the 1st of August will be paid on or after that day, on the presentation of the Coupons at this office. C. MURDOCK, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, [illegible] years to run; interest payable [illegible] the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds [illegible]

TO SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS AND PARTIES HAVING TRUST FUNDS TO INVEST.—CORNING & CO., No. 42 Wall-st., offer for sale [illegible] of the Brooklyn 5 per cent. permanent Water Loan.

$35,000—WISCONSIN AND IOWA LANDS [illegible]

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue Circular Credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA Fire Insurance Company, No. 56 Barclay-st., corner of College-place, Agency No. 11 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st. The Directors of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 6th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary. New-York, July 1, 1857. This Company continues to insure buildings, merchandise, furniture and all kinds of personal property, on the most liberal terms.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, Chicago, July 14, 1857.—NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, that a dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of said Company, was declared by the Board of Directors on the 15th inst., payable at the office of the Company, in Chicago, on the 15th day of August next, in exchange on New-York, at par, to holders of said stock, at the close of business on the 31st of July inst. Dividends will be remitted on the orders of the owners or their authorized agents. W. M. LARRABEE, Sec.

Butcher's Fire Insurance Company, Office, No. 176 Chatham-square.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent. payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until August 1.—July 16, 1857. EDWARD B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company, New-York, July 8, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of ten per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 15th instant to the stockholders who were such at the closing of the transfer books, this day. FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

Lafayette Fire Insurance Company, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, July 14, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 20th inst., until which time the transfer books are closed. ANSON S. PALMER, Secretary.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY NOTICE.—A dividend of $5 per share will be paid to the Stockholders of this Company or their authorized attorneys, upon the production of their Stock certificates at my office No. 30 Wall-st., New-York, on and after the 1st day of August next. GEO. F. TALMAN, Assignee.

Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, Cincinnati, July 6, 1857.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the Capital Stock of this Company was declared this day, payable on the 2d inst., in the City of New-York. G. W. RICE, Secretary.

Office of the Arctic Fire Insurance Co., No. 29 Wall-st., New-York, July 8, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 13th inst. RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

Office of the Harmony Fire Insurance Company, No. 6 Broad-st., New-York, July 2, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have to-day declared a dividend of 7 per cent., payable on demand. E. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

Office of the [illegible] Fire Insurance Co., [illegible] July 13, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of [illegible] payable August 1. [illegible] W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE.—THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE Railroad Company [illegible] dividend [illegible] Stockholders residing in the [illegible] will be paid at the New-York State Bank; in Utica at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at Luther Wright's Bank. Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office only. Oswego, July [illegible], 1857. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

EAST RIVER BANK.—THE PRESIDENT and Directors of the East River Bank have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per Cent. on their capital stock for the last six months, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after the [illegible] inst., until which day the Transfer Books will be closed. By order of the Board. W. H. BALLOW, Cashier. New-York, July 1, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY [illegible]

Exchange Fire Insurance Company, No. 6 Broad-st., New-York, July 7, 1857.

THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED A semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. payable on the 15th inst. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 202, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 18, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,012,906 10
Average amount of Specie	136,615 28
Average amount of Circulation	101,[illegible]67 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,480,574 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES PALMER, Assistant Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. CHAS. PALMER, Asst. Cashier. Affirmed before me, this 20th day of July, 1857. JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest be paid on deposits entitled thereto for the six months ending the 30th June, as follows: On sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, at the rate of six per cent. per annum; and on sums exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, at the rate of Five per cent per annum; payable on and after Monday, 20th inst. The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal. New-York, July 15, 1857. P. PERIT, President. WM. NELSON, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, March 5, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in such cases made and provided, that all the Circulating Notes issued to J. RELF, an individual Banker (Farmers' Banker, Mina, Chautauque County) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up. JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent. N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent. mh13,'56-lawlyW

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, July 2, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to H. VAIL, an individual banker, (Dutchess County Bank, Armenia,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up. M. SCHOONMAKER, Superintendent. jy12,'56-law2yW*

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 382 Grand-st., corner Willet-st., open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent on sums over $500. All sums deposited previous to the 20th of July will draw interest from the 1st. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President. JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner 9th st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. B. STILLMAN, Pres.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY. No. 41 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. CHARTERED 1833.

Capital	$200,000
Surplus June 1, 1857	125,500
Total	$325,500

This Company has taken a TEMPORARY Office for the transaction of its New-York business, at No. 23 Wall-st., Jauncey Court, from which place they will remove about the 1st of November next, to the Bank of New-York Building, corner Wall and William sts. E. W. DE LAMATER, President. WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO. No. 31 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings.) CASH CAPITAL, $200,000. This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,	Joseph Lawrence,	Edward Haight,
Wm. F. Mott,	Jas. G. Garner,	Sam. G. Paxton,
John Halsey,	Richard F. Bragg,	Wm. Birdsall, Jr.,
Edward Wood,	I. B. Wyman,	Wm. H. Hussey,
Robert L. Case,	Edward Willets,	D. Cromwell, Jr.,
Wm. Dennistoun,	[illegible]	Chas. E. Parker,
Edwd. Merritt,	John R. Willis,	John D. Warren,
Henry Barrow,	Smith Lawrence,	Edwd. Cromwell,
Geo. R. Grinnell,	John Allen,	Matthew Mitchell,
B. R. Whitlock,	Lind. Murray,	Wm. A. Butler,
Geo. H. Boyer,	F. W. Corlies,	T. Valentine,
Charles Ely,	Wm. M. Abbott,	David B. Keeler.

JOSEPH WALKER, President. THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

Office of the Republic Fire Insurance Co., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York, [illegible] 1857.

THE DEALERS WITH THE REPUBLIC Fire Insurance Company, are respectfully notified that the Scrip for the years ending December 31, 1854, 1855 and 1856, amounting to SEVENTY-FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (74½) upon the earned premiums, is all ready for delivery. Interest dividends of SIX per cent. per annum on the SCRIP ISSUES of 1854 AND 1855 have also been declared, and are payable in cash at their office NO. 16 WALL-STREET, where insurers against fire are requested to call and examine the liberal character of their organization, which makes the insurers participators in the profits, without incurring any of the risks of the Company. Section 10 of the Charter provides that all Scrip not called for within six years from the date of issue, shall be passed to the credit of the Company.

TRUSTEES:

Chas. H. Russell,	Denning Duer,	Fred. A. Delano,
Danl. B. Fearing,	John Steward, Jr.,	Joseph Howland,
Wm. H. Russell,	Robert B. Minturn,	Daniel D. Smith,
Aug. C. Downing,	Reuben Withers,	Fred. G. Foster,
Gaz. B. Lamar,	Edw. C. Center,	Peleg Hall,
Wm. R. Duncan,	Josiah Oakes,	Robert S. Hone,
N. H. Wolfe,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,	Sam. V. Hoffman,
Isaac Townsend,	J. M. Waterbury,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.,
James Warren,	Wm. H. Cary,	J. P. G. Foster,
Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,	John A. C. Gray.
M. W. Hamilton,	John J. Astor, Jr.,	

ROBERT S. HONE, President. DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

Croton Aqueduct Office, New-York, June 25, 1857.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until the 15th day of August next, at noon, when the proposals will be opened, for the construction of the Embankments of the New Grand Reservoir of the Croton Aqueduct. This Reservoir will cover about 106 acres of land, and will be in depth 40 feet. The quantity of work to be done is approximately shown as follows:

63,364 cubic yards of soil to be excavated and placed in spoil banks.
70,000 cubic yards of puddle.
550,000 cubic yards of excavation and embankment.
265,000 cubic yards of rock excavation.
31,000 cubic yards of broken stone.
47,000 cubic yards of stone paving or slope wall.
850 cubic yards of concrete.
850 cubic yards of brick wall, laid in cement.
2,000 cubic yards of paving, laid in cement.
324,000 B. M. feet of sheet piling.

If the lowest bidder refuse or omit to accept the work within forty-eight hours after written notice of the award, the contract will be re-advertised for not less than ten days, and relet. Plans and specifications will be ready for examination at this office on and after the 6th day of July next. The Board will be ready to let the masonry for the gate houses and pipe chambers appurtenant to this Reservoir, and also for the Aqueduct connecting it with the main work, in a short time. Due notice of this letting will be given. For further information, apply to GEORGE S. GREENE, Engineer in charge of the work. M. VAN SCHAICK, President. THEO. R. DE FOREST, Ass't Com'r. A. W. CRAVEN, Chief Engineer. Croton Aqueduct Board.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until July 24th, for painting the main building of Ward School No. 44, corner of North Moore and Varick sts. For specifications apply at the office of the hall of the Board of Education, or to either of the undersigned Committee on Building and Furniture of Board School Officers of the Fifth Ward. A. L. DECAMP, No. 212 Front-st. JAS. B. DUPIGNAC, No. 3 Lispenard-st. WILLIAM KEMBLE, No. 24 Beach st.

THE BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS of the Metropolitan Police District will receive proposals for supplying the District with ballot-boxes until the 1st day of August next. By order of the Board. GEO. W. EMBREE, Chief Clerk, pro tem.

AGRICULTURAL.

FERTILIZERS.

HOYT'S BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.—The best Fertilizer for CORN, (applied at planting, or at first hoeing,) BUCKWHEAT, and TURNIPS especially. Warranted equal, if not superior, to any other brand. In bags of 160 lbs. each. Price, $45 per ton. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., New-York.

TURNIP SEED.

500 lbs. American Ruta Baga TURNIP Seed, pure, and of last year's growth. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE. MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all Points West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, and Hudson River Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE. To Chicago and all points West and southwest. Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo. GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York, Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, 1857, COMMENCING JULY 13, 1857.—Passenger station in New-York, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av. Entrance on 27th st. TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.—For New-Haven, 7:30, 8:30 A. M. (Ex.); 12:45, 3:45, 4:30 (Ex.) and 4:50 P. M. For Bridgeport, 7:30, 8:30 A. M., (Ex.) 12:45, 3:45, 4:30, (Ex.) and 4:50 P. M. For Milford, Stratford, Fairfield, Southport and Westport, 7:30 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:50 P. M. For Norwalk, 7:30, 8:30 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:30, (Ex.) 4:50, 5:30 P. M. For Darien and Greenwich, 7:30, 9:30 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:50, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. For Stamford, 7:30, 8:30 (Ex.) 9:30 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:30, (Ex.) 4:50, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. For Port Chester and intermediate Stations, 7:30, 9:30 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:50, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. CONNECTING TRAINS.—For Boston, 8:30 A. M., (Ex.) 4:30 P. M. (Ex.) For Hartford and Springfield, 8:30 A. M., (Ex.) 12:45 P. M.; 4:30 P. M. (Ex.) For Connecticut River Railroad to Montreal, 8:30 A. M. (Ex.) and 4:30 P. M. (Ex.) to Northampton. For Canal Railroad, 8:30 A. M. (Ex.) and 12:45 P. M. to Northampton. For New-London Railroad, 8:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 7:30 A. M., 3:30 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:30 A. M., 12:45 and 4:30 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 7:30, 8:30 A. M.; 4:30 P. M. TRAINS TO NEW-YORK.—From New-Haven, 5:30, 7, 9:35 A. M., (Ex.) 1:30, (Ex.) 4:30, 5 P. M. (Ex.) From Bridgeport, 6:10, 6:40, 10:13 A. M., (Ex.) 2:07, (Ex.) 4:11, 5:37 P. M. (Ex.) From Norwalk, 6:40, 7, 8:44, 8:15, 10:38 A. M., (Ex.) 2:39, (Ex.) and 3, 5:48, 10:05 P. M. (Ex.) From Port Chester, 5:57, 6:48, 7:38, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., (Ex.) 3:48, 6:27 P. M. JAMES H. HOYT, Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk. Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo. Mail, at 8:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations. Emigrant, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. Night express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day. Night express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857.—Trains leave depot, corner of White and Centre sts.: 7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac. 9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Ridgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West. 2:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations. 3:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations. 6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations. LEAVE 26TH-ST. STATION. 7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations. 11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations. 11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations. 2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations. 5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations. 8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations. WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing May 18, 1857.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M. Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only. JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2.25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M. J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent. No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 6, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30, 5:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:30 P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 6, and 10:45 A. M., and 4:45 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS VIA NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.—Excursion tickets to go to Philadelphia and return will be sold for the 11 A. M. train from New-York on each SATURDAY until the 1st of September next, at $4; Newark $3.50, good to return in any of the trains from Philadelphia up to TUESDAY, 1 A. M. J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant-Superintendent N. J. R. R.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 3 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL! THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE. FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT. The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Captain WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, will, on and after MONDAY, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: Leave Flushing at 6 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M. Leave College Point at 6:10 A. M., and 2:15 o'clock P. M. RETURNING—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS for TWO DOLLARS. N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide, Pic-Nic and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch. CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.

FOR BOSTON via NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—From the foot of Cortlandt-st., pier No. 18 N. R., daily.—The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Captain J. W. WILLIAMS, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The fast and commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Captain WILLIAM WILCOX, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

PRICES:

	Cabin	Deck		Cabin	Deck
Boston	$4 00	$2 50	Nashua	$4 25	$3 2[illegible]
Worcester	3 00	2 50	Lowell	4 25	3 25
Providence	3 00	2 00	Groton Junct'n	4 00	—
Fitchburg	3 [illegible]	—	New-London or Norwich	2 00	1 50

For further information, State Rooms, Freight Tariffs, &c., apply to E. S. MARTIN, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

FARE ON THIS BOAT, 10 CENTS.

THE REGULAR AND OLD-ESTABLISHED line for SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH AND OCEAN PORT. The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River. LEAVE NEW-YORK: Wednesday, July 22, 3½ P. M. LEAVE OCEAN PORT: Wednesday, July 22, 6½ A. M. The LAURA will connect with this boat for Red Bank and intermediate landings, for passengers only.

THE REGULAR AND OLD-ESTABLISHED LINE FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, PORT WASHINGTON (Middletown,) and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARSONS, will run as follows from foot of Robinson st. Pier, North River: LEAVE NEW-YORK: Wed'sday, July 22, 3½ A. M. LEAVE RED BANK AND OCEAN PORT: Wed'sday, July 22, 4 P. M. The LAURA will connect with this boat for Ocean Port, &c., for passengers only.

TWO TRIPS DAILY FOR GLEN COVE, SANDS POINT, GREAT NECK AND WHITESTONE.—The steamer CROTON, Capt. WM. H. WOOD, will run as follows: Leaving Glen Wood at 6 A. M.; Glen Cove, 6:20 A. M.; 1 P. M.; Sands Point, 6:45 A. M., 1:15 P. M.; Great Neck, 7:05 A. M., 1:35 P. M.; White Stone, 7:15 A. M., 2 P. M. Leaves Peck-slip, New-York, at 9:45 A. M., and 4:15 P. M. Fare to Glen Cove 25 cts. The CROTON is newly fitted for comfort and speed, and affords a fine excursion sail up the sound and return. The public houses and grounds at the various points being now in fine order for visitors. Notice—The middle trips will be omitted on Thursdays.

EXCURSION FOR THE MILLION!—TO Staten Island, Fort Hamilton, and Coney Island. Excursion to Staten Island, 7 miles, for six cents, and Coney Island via Fort Hamilton. The Staten Island ferry boats JOSEPHINE and SOUTHFIELD, leave every hour from 8 A. M. till 7 P. M. On fine Sundays every half hour till 8 P. M. Passengers for Fort Hamilton and Coney Island will land at the first landing.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, MIDDLETOWN AND RED BANK.—The new, magnificent and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, John Borden, Commander, will run regularly as follows, from [illegible] Murray-st. N. R. Fare, 30 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE RED BANK:
Wed'sday, July 22, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, July 23, 6½ A. M.
Thursday, July 23, 4½ P. M.	Friday, July 24, 6½ A. M.
Friday, July 24, 5 P. M.	Saturday, July 25, 6½ A. M.
Saturday, July 25, 6½ P. M.	Saturday, July 25, [illegible] P. M.
Sunday, July 26, 8½ A. M.	Sunday, July 26, 5½ P. M.
Sunday, July 26, 8 P. M.	Monday, July 27, 7 A. M.
Monday, July 27, 12 M.	Tuesday, July 28, 8 A. M.

Stages to all parts of the country.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND, LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The new and splendid steamer AURORA, Capt. [illegible], will leave as follows for the season: Leaving Amos-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.; Spring-st., at 9½ A. M., and 12½ and 3½ P. M.; Pier No. 3 North River at 10 A. M. and 1 and 4 P. M. Coney Island, last trip, at 6½ P. M. Fare to Fort Hamilton and Coney Island, 25 cents, for which a return ticket will be given. Full fare for children.

MORNING BOAT FOR ALBANY—LANDING at Yonkers, Grassy Point, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson. The fast and spacious steamer BROADWAY will leave Pier foot of Jay-st. TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock.

ARMENIA.—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND intermediate landings, from foot of Chambers-st. MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M. Arriving in Albany in time for cars North and West.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are: The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE. The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK. The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST. These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK:	FROM LIVERPOOL:
Saturday, June 20 ... 1857	Wednesday, June 24 ... 1857
Saturday, July 4 ... 1857	Wednesday, July 8 ... 1857
Saturday, July 18 ... 1857	Wednesday, July 22 ... 1857
Saturday, Aug. 1 ... 1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5 ... 1857
Saturday, Aug. 15 ... 1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19 ... 1857
Saturday, Sept. 12 ... 1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2 ... 1857
Saturday, Sept. 26 ... 1857	Wednesday, Sept. 16 ... 1857
Saturday, Oct. 10 ... 1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30 ... 1857
Saturday, Oct. 24 ... 1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14 ... 1857
Saturday, Nov. 7 ... 1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28 ... 1857
Saturday, Nov. 21 ... 1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11 ... 1857
Saturday, Dec. 5 ... 1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25 ... 1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 9 ... 1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 23 ... 1857

For freight or passage apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool. STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London. B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

CROSKEY & CO.'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON AND BREMEN. The magnificent British steamships QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, Capt. BEAL, 3,221 tons burthen; INDIANA, Capt. BAKER, 2,964 tons burthen; ARGO, Capt. BENSON, 2,316 tons burthen; JASON, Capt. ERRINGTON, 2,667 tons burthen; owned by the European and American Steam-shipping Company of London and Southampton, are appointed to sail from New-York on every alternate WEDNESDAY, for London and Bremen, touching at Southampton to land passengers and mails for England and France. They will remain one day at London and then proceed to Bremen. Returning, they will leave Bremen for New-York on every alternate SATURDAY, stopping only at Southampton. These steamships are of the first class, and have superior accommodations for passengers. They will take a limited number of third-class or steerage passengers. A Surgeon attached to each ship. The rates of freight to London will be but little higher than those of sailing ships. RATES OF PASSAGE—First cabin, $90; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. The steamship QUEEN OF THE SOUTH will sail from New-York on WEDNESDAY, July 22, and be succeeded by the INDIANA, August 5, and the ARGO August 19. For freight or passage, apply to C. H. SAND, No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $130
Second Cabin Passage ... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $110
Second Cabin Passage ... 60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

CANADA, Shannon,	leaves N. York	Wednesday,	June [illegible]
EUROPA, Leitch,	leaves Boston	Wednesday,	July 1
PERSIA, Judkins,	leaves N. York	Wednesday,	July 8
NIAGARA, Wickman,	leaves Boston	Wednesday,	July 15
ARABIA, Stone,	leaves N. York	Wednesday,	July 22
AMERICA, Lang,	leaves Boston	Wednesday,	July 29
ASIA, Lott,	leaves N. York	Wednesday,	Aug. 5
EUROPA, Leitch,	leaves Boston	Wednesday,	Aug. 12
PERSIA, Judkins,	leaves N. York	Wednesday,	Aug. 19

Berths not secured until paid for. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail Steamship ATLANTIC, O. ELDRIDGE, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively, on SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st. For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st. Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be returned. NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have water-tight compartments. The BALTIC will succeed the ATLANTIC, and sail on the 15th of August. No expense has been spared to make the ships of this line in all respects as good as new. The thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled. N. B.—Hereafter the regular-built ships for this line will perform the entire service.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
New-York, Sat'y, June 20, 12 noon.	Edinburg, June [illegible]
Edinburg, Sat'day, July 11, 12 noon.	Glasgow, July 8.
Glasgow, We'sday, Aug. 5, 12 noon.	New-York, July [illegible]
New-York, Sat'y, Aug. 22, 12 noon.	Edinburg, Aug. 8.
Edinburg, Sat'day, Sept. 5, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Sept. [illegible]

RATES OF PASSAGE: First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JOHN McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FARE REDUCED TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, 5,268 tons, will sail

From NEW-YORK for SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	From SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE for NEW-YORK.
Saturday ... Aug. 1	Saturday ... Aug. 22
Saturday ... Sept. 12	Saturday ... Oct. 3

Price of passage, first cabin, according to location of state-room, $100; second cabin, $50. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For freight or passage, apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York. Letters for England and Europe, prepaid, 25 cents each half ounce, (by enclosure of postage stamps if from other cities) will be received at No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York, up to 11½ o'clock of the morning of sailing.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE U. S. Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 25, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. RATES OF PASSAGE: First cabin ... $130; Second cabin ... $[illegible]. This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below." No freight will be taken after Thursday, July 23. For freight or passage, apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 1 Broadway. N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail August 22.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE TO EUROPE.—First Cabin, $80; Second Cabin, $50. The first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, to sail from Pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the UNITED STATES MAIL, viz.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE and BREMEN.	Bremen for Southampton, &c.	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
NORTH STAR ... [illegible]	Sat'y, Aug. 8	Wed., Aug. 11
ARIEL ... Sat., Aug. [illegible]	Sat'y, Sept. 5	Wed., Sept. 9
NORTH STAR, Sat., Sep. 5	Sat'y, Oct. 3	Wed., Oct. 7

These steamships touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ARABIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ARABIA, J. STONE, commander, will sail from the stream with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 22d inst. A steamer will leave the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the passengers, at [illegible] o'clock. The ASIA will sail Aug. 5. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave for the above places on WEDNESDAY, 22d inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Those for Richmond will arrive at their destination early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 25 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION OF BUCHU!!! HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder. HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys. HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel. HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy. HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu" for general weakness. HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses. HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure. HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence. HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases. HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz.: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c. If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption? The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woeful measures wan Despair
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once. Evidences of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all. Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address. Depot No. 52 South 10th-st., below Chestnut, (Assembly Buildings,) Philadelphia. Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and British Provinces. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S, take no other. Cures guaranteed.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE—TRIESEMAR.—[illegible] the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper and around each case. Sold by DR. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 6 o'clock till 8 in the evening (Sundays excepted). TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those entering the marriage state. TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9. Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage. No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

RICORD, VELPEAU, CIVIALE, ACTON, COWLING, and the Venereal Hospital Practice of Paris and London.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—28th edition, 400 pages, 100 electrotype pictures; cloth, $1. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment of Gonorrhea, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, Emissions, Impotency, &c., at No. 58 Mercer-st., corner Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M. Address letters to Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book, Mercury, Atlas, Police Gazette, &c.*

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of Surgeons CARNOCHAN and MOTT, and RICORD, of Paris, who is the first living surgeon for the diseases, &c., of the sexual system, has removed from No. 518 Broadway to No. 61 Bleecker-st., eighth house East of Broadway, where he may be privately consulted in English or French, personally or by letter. Those who have been abused by "specifics," antidotes, little books, instruments, "no mercury," and like pretences of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear.

$500 REWARD.—JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, A Mixture for the cure of Gonorrhea, Gleet, Strictures, and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure, without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. The proprietor challenges a single case which the mixture will not cure. Further—the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the mixture is taken when exposed. It is put up in bottles, with full directions, at $1. One bottle lasts a week—many are cured in two days. For sale by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, corner John-st.; T. T. GREEN, corner 14th-st. and Broadway.

DR. RALPH'S OFFICES FOR THE TREATMENT of all diseases and abuses of the sexual and urinary system, stricture debility, gleet, nervous and seminal weakness, piles, gravel, dyspepsia, and all chronic and constitutional diseases. Recent cases of disease quickly and radically cured. Hours till 1, and after 6 o'clock, Sundays excepted. No. 784 Broadway, corner 10th-st. "Dr. RALPH'S PRACTICAL TREATISE," price $1, is sold at No. 2 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) No. 28 Beekman-st., and by the Author, No. 784 Broadway, corner of 10th-st., or mailed securely enveloped and post-paid, by addressing Box 880 Post-Office.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate. WM. WATSON, M. D., Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—"THE CAUSE AND CURE."—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhea and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price, $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND is the ne plus ultra of venereal medicines, and but requires to be known to meet with universal approbation, and to stamp Dr. WARD as the greatest benefactor of the day. Dr. W. offers a reward of $5,000 to any physician who can cure private diseases with equally uniform celerity, ease, safety and cheapness. Those who doubt he will cure without charge. Remember, all ye who have been lingering, that by calling on Dr. WARD you may, in a few days, feel "that Richard is himself again." Price $1. Office No. 260 Canal-st., third door east of Broadway.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., and no where else; all others are malicious counterfeits of this, the most valuable discovery in medical science, it being the only thing on earth that will purify, cure and root out of the human system the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease; $1 per vial. Beware of a handbill stating Dr. HUNTER has removed. It's a deception.

DR. CULVERWELL'S RADICAL REGENERATOR.—A superlative remedy for seminal weakness, sexual debility, impotency, involuntary emissions, piles, &c., in both sexes. For sale at WELLS & CO.'S, No. 115 Franklin st. Price $2. Full particulars of this entirely new, wonderful remedy, given by sending one stamp to Box No. 4,586 Post-Office, New-York.

DR. MORTON'S REMEDY CURES A CERTAIN prevalent disease without internal medicines. Price $1. Sold at RING'S, Nos. 192 Broadway, 574 Grand st., and 268 Hudson-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D.—EDITOR OF the Scalpel and operating and consulting surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 2, and 7 to 9 evenings.

DENTISTRY.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH WITHOUT METAL PLATE OR CLASPS.—Dr. S. B. SIGESMOND, Dentist, No. 561 Broadway, invites the public to call and examine. The teeth are ½ lighter than the porcelain, and can be inserted without extracting any roots, and prevent the nervous sensations.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER. Free from poison, for the destruction of Bedbugs and Roaches, Ants and Fleas, Moths and Musquitoes, Flies and Plant Insects, Insects on Fowls and Animals. LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS for the destruction of Rats and Mice. Principal Depot, No. 424 Broadway. Beware of pedlers. Beware of counterfeits. E. LYON & CO.

BOUNTY LANDS.

U. S. PASSPORTS—ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 144 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LEAKY ROOFS.—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF roofs made tight and painted with the Patent Cement Roof Paint. One coat equal to 5 of common paint; price 1 cent per square foot. Apply at No. 222 Fulton-st., basement.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPERIOR COURT.—GEORGE [illegible] against THOMAS F. PHILLIPS [illegible]—Summons for relief. To the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, May [illegible], 1857. BUCKHAM, SMALES & GREENE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys. You will please take notice that the summons and complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the [illegible] day of July, 1857.—Dated New-York, July [illegible], 1857. To THOMAS F. PHILLIPS, one of the above defendants. BUCKHAM, SMALES & GREENE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys. jy22-law6wW

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JOHN PICKERSGILL against DAVID GLINES, MOSES E. GLINES and JAMES C. MAGEE.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To DAVID GLINES, defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, [illegible] with interest from the twentieth day of June, 1857, and for the further sum of three hundred [illegible] with interest from the twenty-seventh day of June, 1857, besides the costs of this action. JOHN E. HEDLEY, Plaintiff's Attorney. The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 21st day of July, 1857. JOHN E. HEDLEY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT, SUFFOLK COUNTY.—HUGH HALSEY and [illegible], administrators [illegible] of the estate of [illegible], deceased, against GEORGE CUFFEE.—Summons for a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.) To GEORGE CUFFEE, defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Suffolk, at Riverhead, in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, in Riverhead, aforesaid, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three hundred and [illegible] with interest from the [illegible] day of November, 1856, besides the cost of this action.—Dated June 24, 1857. JAMES H. TUTHILL, Plaintiffs' Attorney. jy22-law6wW

SUPREME COURT.—[illegible] against SAMUEL T. TISDALE.—Summons for a money demand on contract. [illegible] and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of nine hundred [illegible] with interest from the 30th day of May, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated June, 1857. R. KETCHUM, Jr., Plaintiffs' Attorney. The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the [illegible] day of June, 1857. R. KETCHUM, Jr., Attorney for Plaintiffs. je24-law6wW

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—[illegible] against GEORGE A. WENDELL.—By order of the Justice of said Court, notice is hereby given [illegible] against the estate of GEORGE A. WENDELL, [illegible] and that the same will be sold for the payment of debts, unless the said defendant, GEORGE A. WENDELL, appear and discharge such attachment [illegible] within three months from the first publication of this notice. And that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to him, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, for any purpose whatever, are forbidden by law, and are void.—Dated New-York, June 5, 1857. W. WELLS, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 167 Broadway. jy22-law6wW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF [illegible] E. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN F. ROPER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the office of [illegible], No. 50 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the nineteenth day of January next.—Dated July 13, 1857. CAROLINE ROPER, Administratrix. jy15-law6m*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE SURROGATE OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY HART, late of the City of New-York, Broker, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of John Flanley, No. 1,002 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of July, 1857. M. T. BRENAN, JOHN FLANLEY, Executors. jy22-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL M. DOTY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of LEWIS DOTY, No. 3 Third-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 21, 1857. MARTHA A. DOTY, Administratrix. ap22-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE SURROGATE OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES ARNOT, Jr., late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 38 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of October next.—Dated New-York, March 31, 1857. ALLAN HAY, Executor, &c. mh31-law6mW

PUBLIC NOTICES.

State of New-York—Secretary's Office, Albany, April [illegible], 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN PURSUANCE of a resolution of the Commissioners of the Land Office, [illegible] of New-York will be sold at Public Auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in said City, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June next, [illegible] purchased by the City of New-York [illegible] balance within sixty days after the sale. [illegible] to the credit of the Treasurer of the State [illegible]. E. P. STANTON, Deputy Secretary of State and Clerk of the Commissioners of the Land Office. In pursuance of a resolution of the Commissioners of the Land Office, passed June 3, 1857, notice is hereby given that the above sale is postponed [illegible]. J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State. In pursuance of a resolution of the Commissioners of the Land Office, passed June 25, 1857, notice is hereby given that the above sale is further postponed to the [illegible] day of July next. E. P. STANTON, Deputy Secretary of State, And Clerk of the Commissioners of the Land Office.

Croton Aqueduct Department, [illegible] 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE water rents are due and payable annually on the 1st of May. On the 1st of August following five per cent. will be added to all unpaid rents; and on the 1st of November thereafter an additional ten per cent. See act of Legislature, April 11, 1849. All those citizens who wish to avoid paying either of these penalties must pay before the 1st of August next. E. G. HANCE, Register.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY FORBIDS all persons from trusting or giving credit to my wife, children, or any person connected with my family, without my written order. No debts contracted by my family, or said to be for my family, will be paid for by me, without the above obligation. R. B. JACKSON, No. 105 [illegible]-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between JAMES ALBRO and JOHN W. HOYT, under the firm of ALBRO & HOYT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners will sign the name of the firm in liquidation. JAMES ALBRO. JOHN W. HOYT. New-York, July 1, 1857.

The subscriber will continue the manufacture of floor oil cloths at his works, Elizabeth, N. J. Messrs. ROBBINS, POWELL & CO., No. 35 Broadway, New-York, and No. 135 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, are sole agents for sale of oil cloths of my manufacture. JAMES ALBRO. Elizabeth, N. J., July 1, 1857.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of SMITH & BURRIDGE is this day dissolved by mutual consent. AMOS C. SMITH assumes all liabilities, and is alone authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation and collect all outstanding debts. AMOS C. SMITH. JOSEPH E. BURRIDGE. New-York, July 20, 1857.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of WHITING & CO. expired by its own limitation on the 15th. The business of the firm will be settled by F. H. H. WHITING, who is duly authorized for that purpose. F. H. H. WHITING. GEORGE B. [illegible]. ROBERT M. KING. New-York, July 13, 1857.

MR. DAVID DUNCAN HAS THIS DAY become a member of our firm. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. New-York, July 1, 1857.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THIRTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB.—A meeting of the Thirteenth Ward Club will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, July 23, at [illegible] Hall, corner of Clinton and Grand sts., at 8 P. M. By order of EDWARD COLLINS, President. BENJ. C. DEAN, H. S. JENNINGS, Secretaries.

NOTICE.—THE JOINT SPECIAL COMMITTEE of the Common Council, on the disposal of the [illegible] presented by General Andrew Jackson, will hold their final meeting on WEDNESDAY, the 22d instant, at 11 o'clock A. M. All persons having a claim are particularly requested to be present, and state their [illegible] before the Committee. PETER MONEGHAN, Chairman. J. H. [illegible], Secretary.

THE GERMAN RIOTERS.

THE MULLER INQUEST.

EVIDENCE ALL IN.

Coroner Refuses to Hear More Witnesses.

HIS REMARKS TO THE JURY.

A Verdict Not Yet Rendered.

The investigation was continued yesterday morning at the German Theatre in Fourth-street, a [illegible] crowd than usual being present.

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM [illegible].

William [illegible], residing at No. 64 Avenue A, was the first witness called; he was examined by interpreter:

Q.—Where were you on Sunday evening, the 12th. A.—I was in front of this Theatre.

Q.—About what time? A.—Ten minutes after seven o'clock.

Q.—What did you observe? A.—I first saw the officers coming down Fourth-street; they came down towards the corner of Avenue A, when one of them stepped from the ranks and came up to where I stood and said something, but I didn't understand him; the officer went back to the ranks, and they all then [illegible] on to the corner and began to drive the people [illegible]

[illegible]

Q.—See any stones thrown? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you see any firing except by the officers? A.—Nothing.

Q.—Did you see the people resist the officers at all? A.—No, sir; they generally knocked down those who couldn't resist any—women and children.

Q.—Did you hear any hooting and shouting? A.—The boys halloed, hurrah.

By a Juror—You say you heard Capt. Hartt tell them to use their clubs; did you hear him give an order to fire? A.—No; but I supposed they had orders to fire.

Q.—Did you know Officer Lockwood before? A.—I knew an officer fire, and yesterday I recognized him here as Sergeant Lockwood; I saw Lockwood fire more than once.

TESTIMONY OF AUGUST GOLTZ.

August Goltz, residing at No. 31 Avenue A, was next called, and replied by interpreter.

Q.—Where were you on Sunday evening? A.—About seven o'clock I went in front of my house, as it was very warm.

Q.—What did you see? A.—I saw the officers firing; they first fired a few shots and then stopped and fired again; the third time they fired several shots; my neighbor, the baker, advised me to go inside, as they would shoot the innocent as well as the guilty.

Q.—What then?

A.—An officer shot a man in the crowd, who [illegible]; it was Muller who was shot; a [illegible] him along near my door; the wounded [illegible] on the sidewalk, and the officers came and [illegible] him to death; his lips were moving while [illegible] striking him.

Q.—Was Muller lying on his back? A.—No, he was [illegible] his side.

Q.—How many blows did they strike Muller? A.—[illegible] saw them strike twice.

Q.—How many officers were there? A.—About 18 or 20; they all came where Muller was lying.

Q.—Did they strike anybody else there? A.—Yes, the man who led Muller; they knocked him down; [illegible] have stated that Muller cried out, as he was [illegible] along, that the officers had shot him.

Coroner—Well, go on.

Witness—A man then ran across to the other side-walk, and the officers pursued and knocked him down; there were two or three women and children with the man; the woman ran into a hall door and closed it, when one of the officers dashed open the door with his club, and struck inside; the man who was knocked down lay apparently dead on the other side of the street from me; the officers went away and some came back to the man, who had now raised himself to his knees; they gave him another blow with a club, which knocked him down again.

Coroner—Well, go on.

Witness—The officers came running up towards where I was, and I was called in by my wife; that is the last I saw.

Q.—Did you see any stones thrown that day? A.—No.

Q.—Did you see any resistance offered to the officers? A.—I did not.

Q.—Were the people peaceable? A.—I saw nothing unusual take place among them.

Juror—Did you see a policeman fire his pistol when the man came up near you with Muller in his arms? A.—No; I could see where the shot came from, but not the man who shot, on account of the crowd.

Q.—Did you recognize any of the officers who beat this man? A.—No.

Mr. Schappert here remarked: "Mr. Coroner, I have a very important witness who will not come until subpoenaed."

Coroner—I cannot examine but three of your witnesses this morning; I agreed to hear only two, you know; I must go on immediately; you may call your [illegible] witness.

TESTIMONY OF FREDERICK EWALD.

Frederick Ewald, living at No. 169 Forsyth-street, was the next witness:

Q.—Where were you on the Sunday evening in question? A.—I was here on the corner of Fourth-street and Avenue A.

Q.—What did you see? A.—I saw the Policemen [illegible] there, and I was shot through the hat, (witness showed his hat with a hole in it.)

Coroner—Well, go on.

Witness—I was standing on the sidewalk, and I heard a certain gentleman say, "Knock 'em down"—so I started up the street, on the right hand side, a [illegible], and the Policemen went up about 20 in number, [illegible] I felt a ball go through my hat; this man, [illegible] came up to me, a few steps from his door, and [illegible], "I am shot."

Q.—Was there firing then? A.—Yes, as many as twenty shots; I picked the man up; the officers were going down Avenue A, and Muller facing up, when shot; I was a few feet in front of the officers; after Muller was shot he turned towards his house.

Q.—Did he get to his house? A.—Not quite; he got as far as the cellar door.

Q.—What did he do then? A.—He fell down, and said, "I am shot;" I stooped to pick him up, and an officer struck me with his club.

Q.—How far were the officers from you when they fired? A.—Thirty or forty steps; I was compelled to leave Muller, and run across the street; while so doing I heard several balls whistle about my head, and I took refuge in a doorway.

Q.—Did you see any stones thrown? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you see the people fire any pistols, or any shots come from the houses? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you see the people offer any resistance? A.—They were for the present quiet.

Q.—What do you mean by the present? A.—At the time I stood on the corner of Fourth-street.

Juror—Did you see officers hit Muller while he was down? A.—Yes.

Q.—How many? A.—As many as five.

Q.—Did they all maltreat him? A.—They hit him a blow as they went along.

Q.—Do you know the officer who shot Muller? A.—No; but Muller was shot at the same moment the ball passed through my hat.

Coroner—Do you say that you could pick out the man who shot Muller? A.—No, but I could tell those who shot up the sidewalk.

Q.—How many struck Muller with their clubs after he was down? A.—About five; I could tell them if I saw them.

Coroner—Captain Hartt, do you wish any witnesses called now?

Captain Hartt—Act your own pleasure, Sir.

Coroner—Is Mr. Greer here?

TESTIMONY OF PETER E. GREER.

Peter E. Greer, residing at No. 150 Third-street, was next called.

Q.—What did you see of this affray? A.—I was looking out of my window, and saw three men quarreling; one of whom knocked the other down; the man knocked down walked to the corner and stood there a moment, when a crowd collected and two policemen came up; when the crowd began to disperse, I saw two or three policemen run across the street, and soon afterwards I heard from 7 to 8 shots fired from the direction of Fourth-street, round the corner.

Q.—Did these first shots come from the crowd or from the officers? A.—I could not tell; I did not go out of the house.

Q.—Well, did you observe anything else? A.—Nothing more than the crowd running to and fro.

Q.—Did you see any stones thrown? A.—I did not.

TESTIMONY OF OFFICER CONLAN.

Bernard Conlan, an officer of the Seventeenth Ward, residing at No. 26 Rivington-street, next testified as follows:

Q.—Did you see any firing during the affray? A.—I reached the spot both with Capt. Hartt and Sergeant Lockwood on each occasion; we were met by the crowd shaking their fists and waving their hats, and shouting; as we reached the corner I saw four brick-bats or stones come from the house on the northwest corner of Avenue A and Fourth-street; I heard three [illegible] on the opposite corner cry out in broken English, "Don't let the Republican sons of b—s take [illegible]" four officers approached this knot of rowdies, who ran away; we wheeled below the corner of Third-street, and as we reached the corner of Fourth-street, another shower of stones came amongst us, and we then retreated up Fourth-street to First-avenue, where Capt. Hartt was sent for; we then marched back, and at the corner I heard about six shots fired in succession by the crowd.

Q.—From the ground or house-tops? A.—That I could not say; in Avenue A there were several shots fired, and I saw the smoke issuing from a second-story window; a policeman, about that time, had a prisoner, and caught and led his officer went behind to keep the crowd off.

Q.—Did you see any body fall when they fired from that window? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What orders did Captain Hartt give? A.—He told us to be steady; and after I heard the shots from the opposite side, the Captain turned round, and said: "Men don't fire."

Q.—Did you have a pistol? A.—No, Sir.

Juror—Did you see an officer fire? A.—I saw one try to fire.

Q.—Who was it? A.—Officer McMellen; he could not get it off while I saw him.

Coroner—I don't think it necessary to hear any more witnesses.

Mr. Chas. Crux, a German, here requested the Coroner to examine a witness, who would testify to hearing the commanding officer of the police order his men to fire.

Coroner—I came here this morning to hear four witnesses, at the request of Mr. Schappert. I am not well, and I think we are all pretty well worn out. There will be no end of this if we keep on. I have tried to be impartial, and hear all sides patiently, but I think I am not in duty bound to listen to anything further. *If the gentleman who wishes the witness examined will submit his request in writing I will consider it.*

Mr. Crux accordingly did so, and the Coroner agreed to hear the witness.

TESTIMONY OF PHILIP HUBER.

Philip Huber, residing at No. 230 Houston-street, and called at the request of Mr. Crux, was now examined by interpreter.

Q.—Where were you on the evening of the twelfth? A.—Was coming from Tompkins-square with my family and saw a large crowd.

Q.—At what time? A.—I cannot tell exactly; the officers were clubbing all who came within their reach, but I did not see any of the crowd making resistance or opposing the officers; the Police went towards the people and I saw Officer Dreshman firing off his pistol, and one man on the sidewalk appeared to be shot after a pistol had been fired by Dreshman; then Dreshman went around the corner to where a wagon stood and loaded his pistol again; two more officers were shooting at the people, and I could recognize them if I saw them now; the officers pointed their pistols towards the corner house and each fired twice at a man looking out of the window; then the Police formed again and attacked a man who they knocked down into the gutter; after that they took a man towards a wagon and beat him brutally; then they fired at me and an officer kicked me in the neck and I fell down on the ground.

Q.—Who was the commanding officer who gave the order to fire? A.—I did not hear anybody give the order to fire; I heard Captain Hartt give order to "fall in."

It appeared that the witness, after all, could not testify that he heard the officer in command of the Police give orders to fire.

The Coroner now declared the evidence closed, and addressed the Jury to the following effect:

GENTLEMEN—It is generally very difficult in the case of a riot where a person is shot to ascertain how the person came to his death; but I do not know that that is so very important; it is much more important, in my opinion, to ascertain the origin of this riot by which Muller lost his life. The German people have generally been known as a law-abiding people, and they are the last people to whom we should look for any wilful disturbance of the peace. It seems to me from the evidence here given, and from my own observation, that wicked and designing persons have tried to poison the minds of this people, and arouse them to opposition to the laws. Of this there is a moral certainty, and upon such rests a moral responsibility for the death of John Muller. You will doubtless find it difficult to reconcile the evidence in this case. We find that the Police are charged with striking defenceless women, &c. Evidence which shows such excessive cruelty as that, would almost surpass belief. The same witnesses said that there was no throwing of missiles or resistance of any kind. We find on the other side, that the Police on coming up to the crowd, used forbearance and entreaty, and that they were answered by showers of stones, and that it was in self-defence that they charged and fired on the crowd. How you will reconcile this discrepancy, it will be for you to consider.

Whatever testimony you have reason to believe is false you will of course exclude. The evidence you have that stones and other missiles were thrown is pretty clearly supported by those of the police who exhibit broken heads. This is good testimony on that point.

After a few more remarks on this point, the Coroner said he need speak no further on the subject as the Jurors were intelligent men and knew their duty. He hoped they would adjourn as soon as convenient to some private room, and agree upon their verdict as speedily as possible. If they could not agree, it was competent for them to bring in two verdicts; but he hoped they would be unanimous in opinion.

One of the jurors suggested that they adjourn to Mr. Rupert's brewery, in Forty-fifth-street, near Second-avenue, and they accordingly adjourned to 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Of the seven jurors, three are Germans and four Americans, and it is very doubtful whether they will agree.

THE SUPPORT OF MRS. MULLER.—The Germans seem determined that the widow of MULLER, who was killed in the riots of yesterday week shall be well provided for. The statement made last week that the consequent anxiety produced on her mind had brought on a premature birth in her then delicate situation, is entirely without foundation and untrue. She has been removed to more comfortable quarters on Eleventh-street, where all her necessities and wants will be amply supplied.

Three Benefits at different "Lager-Bier Gartens" produced a snug sum of money.

The collections made the first day at the "Volk's Theatre" in Fourth-street, yielded $67.

The committee of four appointed to receive these collections will meet to-morrow morning to devise a plan for investing the money in such a way that it will be sufficient for her support and maintenance through life.

It is stated that a call has been made in the neighborhood for a meeting to be held this evening, when all unfinished business of last Tuesday will be attended to.

The No-Advance System Abandoned—The Merchants Back Down.

The meeting of shipowners on Monday was more decisive than it was reported to have been. At three o'clock one of the principal shipping houses, [illegible] & PERRY received notice from Messrs. H. GRINNELL, CORNELIUS GRINNELL, EVERETT & BROWN, and SPOFFORD & TILESTON to pay the usual advance wages and complete the crews of their vessels lying in the North River. Accordingly the complement of men was soon made up for the ships *Patrick Henry*, *Sir Robert Peel*, *E. C. Scranton* and *Webster* upon the old system, and those vessels are ready for sea.

Thus the whole affair has been abandoned, the landsharks and runners have triumphed, and the day of regeneration for the sailor is postponed indefinitely. Boston and Philadelphia have been blamed for not keeping to their pledges, but intelligent merchants and shipowners allege that there was no unanimity among shipowners here; and it was found impossible for half-a-dozen to contend against the general defection.

Much has been said about the ship *E. P. Stringer*, and how her Captain obtained his crew without paying advance. Six of her crew were obtained from the Sailors' Home in Cherry-street, and 11 from the Episcopal Sailors' Home in Franklin-square. For every one of the latter, $10 advance for each man was paid, in the shape of an accepted order on the owners, payable when the ships' anchor was dropped at St. Johns. This was simply adopting the Boston dodge, which has been denounced as equivalent to the old system.

The *Germania* is still trying, by the offer of better wages, to induce the riggers and 'longshoremen to ship.

The shipping offices were yesterday thronged by sailors ready to ship, and take their advance as heretofore, wages are: To Liverpool, London, and Havre, $17, and one month's advance, Hamburg $16, and one month; Australia, California, and the Mediterranean, $15 and $16; West Indies, the same.

The steamer *Queen of the South*, has been obliged to ship a new crew of thirty men. The no-advance was tried, and $25 per month offered to all who would ship without advance pay; out of thirty, there were twenty who preferred to accept $20 per month, and $10 advance. The reason given was that a large majority were men with families, whose rent would become due before they could return, and the advance money was a vital matter to them. They were sober, industrious men, but did not wish to leave their families destitute.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.—SUNDAY EVENING.—We are requested to say by members of the force—"Mackerelville" was patrolled as usual, the report to the contrary notwithstanding. There was not even a fight among the women of that classic locality, so remarkably quiet was it. During the day the Mackerelville boys came down to the Station-house and gave information that they had reason to expect the Dead Rabbits up there to brew mischief,—and offered to lend the police aid to keep the peace. The Police, six in number, went over their beats as usual, with their shields displayed.

[Advertisement.]

SULPHUR AND A PREPARATION OF IRON compounded with sugar, forms J. R. STAFFORD'S Blood-purifying Powders. They are very agreeable to the taste and do not sicken nor purge; they are taken dry upon the tongue at bed-time, are soon dissolved and carried into the stomach, where they quicken the digestion and give consistency, color and purity to the blood. Price of a package, 12 Powders, $1; 6 packages, $5 50. Sold at No. 16 State-street, east side of the Battery, and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.

Gas apparatus after the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company.

R. E. WOODWORTH & Co.

Are now offering for sale

A most complete, cheap, simple

And efficient gas machine

Adapted in all respects to the wants of

Private dwellings, public and private schools,

Churches, colleges, factories, founderies,

Hotels, watering-places, &c., &c.,

As well as towns and villages

Details will be furnished

By applying in person or letter

To the office of the Company,

Where a machine can be seen

In operation,

And descriptive pamphlets obtained.

C. E. WOODWORTH & Co.

No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

[Advertisement.]

A WORD TO PERSONS IN DELICATE HEALTH.—Many delicate constitutions suffer from the laying aside of flannels on the approach of Summer, and many are injured by retaining them during the hot season. The difficulty is both pleasantly and effectually obviated by substituting

RAY'S ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER GARMENTS,

composed of a very light, soft, elastic, and finely wrought material. They act as a charm upon the system, gently absorbing the perspiration when it is too profuse, and provoking its genial flow whenever checked by any sudden change in temperature.

JAMES E. RAY, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

SARATOGA EMPIRE SPRING WATER.

It is generally conceded by all who have used the Empire Water that for medical uses and as a beverage it is the best mineral water in use. The Empire Water can be had at the drug stores, hotels, and at our Southern Depot, No. 68 Barclay-street, New-York. Also, circulars giving the analysis, directions for use, certificates of a number of eminent physicians, &c.

Be sure and call for the Empire Water and circulars.

G. W. WESTON & Co.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY AND LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.

POETRY OF THE TOILET.

The sunny land of Florida has given up its richest floral treasures for the manufacture of this perfume. Nothing can excel its fragrance, or equal its delicious effect upon the nerves, during the heated and enervating months of Summer. Sold by the proprietors, D. T. LANMAN & Co., and by all Druggists at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

"Uncle Tom's Cabin," with little CORDELIA HOWARD and her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. HOWARD, is now being performed every night at PURDY'S National Theatre. The ladies must improve the opportunity of seeing them, as their stay with us is but limited. A laughable pantomime and the drama of "The Charcoal Burner" are to be added to the bill. Go early.

[Advertisement.]

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—The object of the system is to train the student in the practice as well as the Science of law, and in the art of extempore speaking. Next term begins Sept. 8. Send for catalogue to F. W. FOWLER, President.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Indigestion produces emaciation, debility, supineness, and premature decay. Unless the stomach is vigorous, the blood will be depraved, and the whole organization must suffer. As this remedy will cure indigestion in all its forms and phases, sickness from such a cause is inexcusable.

[Advertisement.]

HE IS A WONDER.—He certainly is. As a magician or necromancer, as a ventriloquist, as a humorist, Professor WYMAN, who hold forth every afternoon and evening at BARNUM'S MUSEUM, is perfectly unrivalled. He is the PHOENIX among diablerie-workers.

[Advertisement.]

With the thermometer at 90, some men seek the shady side, and some the river side, to keep cool, but we make choice of the inside, of RAY'S ZEPHYR UNDER VESTS—sold at No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street—the lightest and coolest and pleasantest Summer garment ever devised for increasing the enjoyment and improving the health of the wearer.

[Advertisement.]

To perfume the breath and eradicate tan, freckles and pimples, use BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS. None genuine unless signed by FETRIDGE & Co. For sale No. 281 Broadway, and by all druggists.

LONG ISLAND.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF HEALTH.—An adjourned meeting of this Board was held yesterday afternoon. The special business before the Board was the bone-boiling establishments in the Ninth Ward. Some testimony was taken, the general tenor of which was, that the nuisance complained of did not proceed from the establishment of Messrs. SCHWANWEDLE & Co., (the largest in the Ward,) but from others in the vicinity, who did not pay so much attention to cleanliness. The further consideration of the matter was adjourned to Friday next. Application was made for permission to land cargo of schooner *Promise*, from Rio Grande, S. A., with hides, horns, &c., and schooner *Liberty*, from Aspinwall, with a similar cargo. It was decided that they might land the cargo in the Atlantic Basin, but at no other point in the city.

EX-SECRETARY GUTHRIE.—The Special Committee of the Brooklyn Common Council, appointed to invite this gentleman to accept the hospitalities of the city, waited upon him at his lodgings yesterday, and escorted him to the Governor's room, City Hall, where he was welcomed by Mayor POWELL at 12 o'clock M., and received the congratulations of numerous citizens. He subsequently dined at the Pierrepont House.

FULTON-AVENUE RAILROAD.—It was stated a few days ago that the cars on this route would run to the Hunterfly Road the present week. This is a mistake. The contracts for laying the track to the city line have been given out, and, it is expected, will be laid the present season.

It is said that the ship *William and Ann*, now lying at the Atlantic Basin, was the one which brought General WOLFE to Quebec. She is 99 years old.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—At an early hour yesterday morning, a gentleman named ZABRISKIE fell from a second story window of Drew's Hotel, Front-street, Brooklyn, to the sidewalk, by which he received such injuries as it is feared may prove fatal.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..JULY 21

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]

MONDAY, July 20—P. M.

There was a fair amount of business in Foreign Exchange for the *Arabia*, to-morrow, at 109¾ @109⅞ ₿ cent on London, and 5.16¼ on Paris. The additional reported engagements of Bullion made the present total about a million of dollars for this steamer, mostly in California Bars, with which the market is fairly supplied. Money continues easy to Street borrowers, and the Bull speculation which appears to have fairly set in at the Stock Board, makes but little impression in the employment of demand loans. Prime paper is current at 8½@9 ₿ cent.; fair lists 10 ₿ cent., and single names, not generally classed as first rate, go at 12 ₿ cent.

The Stock Market is again strong, and prices quite buoyant at the close. New-York and Erie left off at 36 ₿ cent; Southern Michigan, cash, 50 ₿ cent.; New-York Central, 84¾; Toledo, 50½; Reading, 74, ex dividend; Galena, 96; Milwaukee, 55, and La Crosse, 41¼ ₿ cent. The transactions of the day in Erie alone are over 10,000 shares, and the advance is much more rapid than even the *friends of the new organization of the Company* anticipated. There is also a strong advancing tendency in New-York Central, the transfers of which for the August dividend close on the 31st inst. and reopen on the 24th August. The Southern Michigan and the lines around Lake Erie are doing a good July business, and as far as we are advised these lines out of Chicago through and across Illinois are also looking fair. The Terre Haute Road received $69,482 in June, against $47,741 same month last year. There is a steadily improving feeling in State Stocks, some of which have been selling very low of late. Missouri's are now 79@79¼ and Tennessee's, 83@83½ ₿ cent. A good demand was manifested for Illinois Central 7 ₿ cents. at 99@99¼ ₿ cent.

The value of the Exports of the leading articles of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods for the week, $889,051, against $2,236,738 the week ending July 19 last year.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $489,534; paid out, $441,108; and held at the close, $11,289,500.

Money Circulars for Europe.

[Translated Extract]

Per Arabia.] NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 21.

For the week that has passed since our last advices of 13th inst. we have had a rising market. Prices of State Stocks have advanced, under a moderate demand for investment, and the whole list of Railroad shares we quote higher than last week. The most marked rise has been in the price of Erie Railroad shares. The promised change of management of this road and the installation of a new President and a new Treasurer, seems to have given new confidence to the holders of the stock, and brought in new purchasers at higher prices. The receipts of Gold from California for the week have more than supplied the demand for exportation and for payment of duties into the Sub-Treasury. This circumstance and an increased ease in money have contributed to the firmness of rates. State Stocks: Transactions have been chiefly in Missouri and Tennessee 6 ₿ cents., both of which have advanced in prices. City and County Bonds have been regulated; some Peoria City 7 ₿ cent. and St. Louis County 6 ₿ cent., at former rates, are all that we have to mention. Railroad Bonds: The sales have been moderate. The transactions have been mostly in the different issues of the Erie Railroad and in the Construction Bonds of the Illinois Central. At private sale we have to mention Covington and Lexington 2d mortgage, Peoria and Aquawka 1st mortgage 8 ₿ cent., Burlington and Missouri 1st mortgage 8 ₿ cent., and the various issues of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, without material change in prices. Railroad Shares have been active, operations being confined, however, to the speculative stocks. The movement was large in Erie, Reading, New York Central, Panama and Michigan Southern. For the fluctuations, which have been considerable, we refer, as usual, to the annexed table of daily quotations. Money is abundant on call, and there is less paper offering. We quote business paper 8@12.

DECOPPET & CO.

[Translated Extract.]

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 21, 1857.

During the three days subsequently to our last advices of 13th inst, there was a downward reaction in Railroad shares, but since the 16th a strong upward tendency has prevailed, and we have to report to-day a general improvement on the various classes of securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange. This movement is due to the continued favorable position of our money market, to the satisfactory character of the last financial advices received, latest dates 8th inst., and, finally, to the hope that the change recently made in the management of the Erie Railroad may facilitate its return to prosperity. Mr. CHARLES MORAN has been called to the Presidency, and Mr. HERMANN GELPCKE, of the firm of GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT, has been appointed Treasurer. The amount of specie in the New-York Sub-Treasury amounts to-day to $11,300,000, against $10,900,000 on the 30th of June. State Stocks—General advance, with a steady demand, especially for Missouri. Virginias have risen 1¼; Missouri, 1¾; California, 1875, 7 ₿ cent.; California, 1870, in demand at 60, being 7 ₿ cent. higher; Louisiana, 8¼; Indiana 5s, 2¼; North Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 1 ₿ cent. Sales of Ohio, 1875, at 103¾, and Kentucky 6s at 100. City and County Bonds—No sales worthy of mention. Railroad Bonds—In better demand, at higher prices, especially the Erie issues, Erie, 1875, has advanced 4¼; 1871, 8 ₿ cent, and the 3d mortgages 3¾; New-York Central 6s, ¾; Illinois Central Construction, 1¼; Freeland Bonds sold at 94; Galena and Chicago 2d mort., 3 ₿ cent. higher; Michigan Southern Sinking Fund, 1¾; Terre Haute and Alton 2d mort. 3¾; Lake Erie and Wabash and St. Louis 1st mort., 3 ₿ cent. Railroad Shares—Active sales, with a marked rise, the largest advance being in Erie and La Crosse and Milwaukee. Erie has advanced 7 ₿ cent.; Reading, ¾; New-York Central, 3; Panama, 4¼; Michigan Central, 2; Michigan Southern, 3¼; do. new issue, 3¼; Cleveland and Toledo, 3¼; Chicago and Rock Island, 1¼; Galena and Chicago, 3¾; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 1; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 1¾; Hudson River, 1¼; Milwaukee and Mississippi, 4; La Crosse and Milwaukee, 6¼. Sales Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 50¾, and Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton at 70; Illinois Central has declined 1 ₿ cent. Money—Continues easy, without change of rate. Exchanges—Firm—with rates tending upward, with large sales. London, 109¼@109½. Chief sales at 109¼@109¾.

MARIE & KANZ.

Camann & Co.'s Market Circular.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 21, 1857.

The fluctuations in the Stock market, since our advices of the 7th inst., have been frequent, but generally less important than during any previous fortnight for some time past. The material advance noted in our last report was not fully sustained—a considerable reaction having taken place on the 8th and 9th inst. This has, however, been followed by a renewed movement, which, although less rapid and accompanied by occasional slight reactions, is apparently stronger and more healthy than the last, and the market is firm at the close. The business of the fortnight has been quite large, and the improving tendency is apparent alike in investment and speculative securities.

The supply of money continues abundant. The imports of foreign merchandise, during the last two weeks, have been unusually heavy, and the large payments for duties have occasioned an absorption of specie by the Sub-Treasury of nearly $1,490,000. The bank balances, although subjected to the drain from this source, and a continuance of specie shipments, somewhat in excess of the receipts of gold from California, have not, however, been reduced; and all apprehensions of an early unfavorable change in the Money Market appear to be removed—although the season is approaching when there is usually a considerable demand for specie from the interior. The prospect of a further reduction in the rate of interest, by the Bank of England, indicated by the recent advices from London, has a tendency to increase confidence in the continuance of an easy state of money matters on this side.

In State Stocks business has been quite active, with a decided upward tendency, during the last few days. As compared with our last quotations, the present closing prices show an advance of 1 ₿ cent. in Missouri's and Tennessee's, 3 in Virginia's, 6 in California's, 5 in North Carolina's, and 3 in Indiana 5's.

Railroad Bonds have also been active and generally steady. Erie 1862 and 1875 Bonds have advanced materially, the improvement in the former being 15, and in the latter 4¾ ₿ cent. The sales of the fortnight have been as follows: Illinois Central Construction Bonds, 97¼@99¼; Freelands, 94¾@94; Erie 1st Mortgage, 100; 2d Mortgage, 95; 3d Mortgage, 81@83¼; 1875, 75¼@80; 1862, 70; 1871, 55@68; New-York Central 6s, 86@86¾; 7s, 97¼@97; Hudson River 1st Mortgage, 95, ex-interest; 2d Mortgage, 58¾@59; Galena and Chicago 1st Mortgage, 91¾; 2d Mortgage, 80@81¼; Michigan Southern Sinking Fund, 73@70@71½; Harlem 1st Mortgage, 76@75¾; 2d Mortgage, 75@74¾; Toledo, Wabash and Western 1st Mortgage, 46@45@46.

For Railroad Shares the market continues active, although there is some decrease in business; and, as a general rule, less disposition to sell, in anticipation of a decline. In some cases, our present quotations are slightly lower than those of 7th inst., but the tendency is upward.

In the Money market rates of interest are without important change. Call loans command 6@7 ₿ cent. and prime short paper is scarce at 8@9 ₿ cent. The bank returns for the fortnight show an increase in loans and specie, as follows:

	[illegible]	July 18.	Increase.
Loans	$112,[illegible]	$117,[illegible]	$4,[illegible]
Specie	12,[illegible]	12,[illegible]	[illegible]
Circulation	8,[illegible]	8,[illegible]	
Deposits	93,[illegible]	94,[illegible]	

Exports of specie, $1,684,738; Receipts of gold for California, $1,381,638.

Foreign exchanges have been active for this steamer, and are generally higher and close firm.

CAMMANN & CO.

The New-York Stock Exchange.

From the London Times, (city article,) July 7.

For some time past the accounts of the operations in the New-York Stock Market have furnished increased illustrations of a fact which, although of great importance as a stimulus to caution, has never been much noticed by European investors. The rules of the London Stock Exchange constitute a model system for the maintenance of honorable dealing, and capitalists who look in the American papers for the official price lists and other documents emanating from the Board of Brokers in New York, are apt to suppose that something like similar vigilance is exercised by that body. This, however, is a mistake, and not only is it a fact that the managers of the New York Exchange encourage a system of business which has no bona fide foundation, but that the members of that Exchange, instead of acting as one man, like the London dealers, on all occasions when it may be necessary to insist upon a rigid maintenance of public credit, usually put forth their collective influence to obtain an opposite result. With rare exceptions the policy of the New-York dealers and speculators is always to act against the market. Whether this arises from a large portion of the stocks and bonds of American companies being held by foreigners need not be discussed. Certain it is that while in London, the least attempt at bad faith on the part of a public company is at once met on the Stock Exchange as an evil that would be destructive to business of all kinds, the tendency at New-York, owing to the majority being largely interested in speculations for a fall, is to give tacit, if not active encouragement to every proceeding that can produce distrust. Thus, in the case of the New-York and New-Haven Railway, where the frauds of SCHUYLER, in issuing false stock, were analogous to those of SADLEIR, REDPATH and ROBSON in London, the directors felt sufficient confidence in public support to repudiate the acts of their officer, and to drive the claimants into a Court of law. In like manner, if the President of a bank, after borrowing money in England, pleads usury to avoid payment, or the head of a Trust Company—a leader in a certain section of the religious world—gets control of its funds in order to squander them through years of litigation with shareholders on this side; or a Secretary of State openly announces himself the advocate of repudiation, and laughs at the "crocodile tears" of the sufferers, their popularity in the precincts of the New-York Exchange never seems for one moment influenced. The leading merchants of the city feel the disgrace and loudly condemn it, but so long as those who gain by such practices can find themselves still admired in the sphere where their profits are made, the opinion of other classes has little weight. It will be rightly said, however, that for this there is no remedy. The managers of the Board of Brokers have nothing to do with the sympathies of the members, either individually or collectively. All that the European investor has to do is to recollect that the fact of these feelings being in many cases against him, should be one element of his calculations. But there are other points with which it is in the power of an official body to deal. The Board of Brokers can at least decide upon the character of the transactions they will permit to appear in their authorized stock lists. In London no operation is allowed to be marked unless it is for a certain amount, and to be settled with in a certain reasonable time—a fortnight in the case of shares and foreign stocks, and a month in the case of consols. In New-York, on the contrary, when it has been arranged to create a panic, one of the favorite devices is to sell at about one fourth of their actual money price a few hundred dollars worth of shares, to be delivered a twelve-month hence! A holder of Great Western stock at 65 would feel no little consternation if he were to see in to-morrow's list that several sales had been effected at 26. This kind of tactics, however, is daily permitted in America. Even where it is understood it creates uneasiness, and, of course, upon the uninitiated abroad the effect is alarming. By risking $500 in this way the speculator, perhaps, contrives to realize $5,000 on some immediate transaction. To ordinary men of business such proceedings must seem more fit for the betting ring than for a financial body whose operations largely affect the interest of almost all civilized communities. It is for the Board, however, to decide on their own methods. The only thing necessary here is to take care that those methods are not supposed to be such as prevail among ourselves.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 21.

The following are the footings of our Bank Statement for the past week:

Capital Stock	$31,960,000
Loans and Discounts	53,704,000
Specie	3,077,500
Amount due from other Banks	7,938,500
Amount due to other Banks	5,010,500
Deposits	16,908,000
Circulation	7,499,760

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, July 21—6 P. M.

FLOUR favors buyers; sales 1,000 bbls. at $6 25 @$6 50 for super to extra Wisconsin; $7@$7 25 for extra Ohio and Indiana. WHEAT quiet and firm. CORN firm: sales 25,000 bush. at 75c. OATS dull and quiet. WHISKY, 30c. FREIGHTS—Corn 11c. and Wheat 13c., to New-York. *Lake Imports for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day*—1,000 bbls. Flour; 7,000 bush. Wheat; 9,000 bush. Corn; 4,000 bush. Oats. *Canal Exports*—3,000 bush. Wheat; 58,000 bush. Corn, mostly to tide water.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, July 21—6 P. M.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT in good milling demand. Sales 3,000 bushels at $1 33½@$1 36 for Chicago Spring; $1 65 for Red Winter Indiana, and $1 45 for Milwaukee Club. CORN more active and firm—sales 42,000 bushels at 76c.@77c., including one cargo, to arrive, at inside quotations. *Lake Imports to-day*—Unimportant. *Canal Exports*—13,500 bushels Wheat; 11,000 bushels Corn.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, July 21—6 P. M.

FLOUR buoyant. WHEAT active. CORN closed with an advancing tendency. OATS quick of sale. *Shipments to Buffalo*—300 bbls. Flour; no Wheat; 100,000 bush. Corn. *Shipments to Oswego*—No Flour or Wheat; 18,000 bush. Corn. *Receipts*—1,100 bbls. Flour; 13,000 bush. Wheat; 100,000 bush. Corn.

ALBANY, Tuesday, July 21—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT—Nothing doing. CORN better and firmer. Sales limited, at 83½c. @85c., mostly to arrive. WHISKY, 31½c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, July 20.

COTTON quiet. No sales to-day. Receipts to-day, 170 bales. FLOUR—St. Louis white, $7. Mixed CORN, 90c. FREIGHTS—There is no room left for Liverpool and Havre; and no vessel is willing to lay on, as there is so little to go.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 21.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania Fives, 85; Reading Railroad, 33¾; Long Island Railroad, 13¼; Morris Canal, 52½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 46¾.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Marion, from Charleston—Mrs. Fontane, Master Fontane, H. Harrall, Miss Harrall, Miss L. C. Tuny, Miss A. Blakely, A. Falke, lady and servant, L. A. Edmonston, H. Daly, W. B. Boege, Mr. Wingfield, C. Plenge, Mr. Anderson and lady, Miss Smith, Mrs. E. A. Lover and child, Mrs. T. Garrity, Mr. Porcher, J. C. Herbert, J. C. Lewis, J. H. Ingraham and lady, Master Aubley, Master Knapp, A. Gilbert, Capt. A. Lovett, O. McEuen, W. A. Fogg, C. D. Burrill, Lieut. O. B. Willcox, Mrs. Boyce, Miss Boyce, Mrs. De Treville, child and nurse, Mrs. E. Johnson and son, S. Johnson, Mr. Baxter, Miss Bowler, Mrs. A. Simmons, Miss G. Klinck, M. P. Dankins, G. H. Flagg, A. W. Harper, Dr. F. F. Oakes, John Cummins, H. L. Butterfield and lady, J. Hamilton, J. Doyle, T. L. Marshall, W. B. Gill, Miss Fitch, Miss Weymouth, Mrs. Guild and daughter, and 20 in steerage.

In steamship Augusta, from Savannah—G. A. Roberts and lady, E. Hopkins and lady, Mrs. J. Martin, infant child and nurse, Mrs. E. Elkin, John L. Kirkland, G. B. Crummey, lady and two children, Theodore Donelson, James Bilbo, A. Blackely, Mrs. J. F. King, Mrs. Delorney, Mrs. Low, Mrs. Kikeman and three children, Mrs. E. Bud, Miss Cousens, Mrs. Carr, Mrs. Dodgett, John Stoddart, F. W. Reid, F. Gradot, Joel White, Samuel Norton, Miss Julia E. Norton, George Crabtree, F. Lapham, F. B. Sturgis, C. C. Hall, Dr. N. H. Banks, R. J. Caughey, W. W. Gord, Wm. Steven, J. W. Hull, Wm. E. Boyd, S. Warfilbaum, M. Bosinger, J. M. Folsom, Miss Maria D. Folsom, Lewis C. Allen, Mrs. C. C. Smart and three children, C. G. Holmes and lady, L. F. Stowe and lady, Miss M. May, F. T. Napier, W. L. King, A. M. Ayne, J. L. Barker, C. T. Churchill, C. Gordon, E. M. Stiles, Rebecca Griffin, and 27 in steerage.

In ship Trenton, from Havre—Capt. G. T. [illegible], lady, child and servant.

In ship Dorcas Prince, from Liverpool—Mr. Robinson and family.

In bark Montezuma, from Demerara—Chas. Seeley, of New Haven; J. M. Fowler, of Demerara.

In bark W. O. Alden, from Belize, Hond.—Mrs. Tilford, son and daughter, Mrs. Burrows.

In bark Oregon, from New-Orleans—Mr. Lee and family.

In brig Favorite, from Omoa, Hond.—Jas. L. Baldwin, E. C. Sewall, G. W. Sewall, S. C. Slaymaker, W. L. Miller, Wm. B. Naman.

In brig Fannie, from Black River, Jam.—Barrett.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	4 43	Sun sets	7 30	Moon sets	8 53

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	9 15	Gov. Island	10 00	Hell Gate	11 41

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY July 21.

Cleared.

Steamships Arabia, (Br.) Stone, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Queen of the South, Beal, Southampton and Bremen, H. Sand.

Ships E. C. Scranton, Spencer, Antwerp, Post, Smith & Co.; Patrick Henry, Gifford, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Sunny South, Stephenson, Rio de Janeiro, Napier, Johnson & Co.; Sir R. Peel, Larrabee, Liverpool, C. Grinnell; Webster, Lawrence, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Barks Lyra, Bennis, Havana, M. Taylor & Co.; Voyager, Freeman, Tarragona, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Goeste, Dunde, (Hanov.) Kahlken, Bremen, Hencken & Unkart.

Brigs Jabez, Yates, Guadaloupe, McCall & Frith; H. E. Emery, Perkins, Richibucto, J. E. Perkins; Standard, (Br.) Allen, Hantsport, N. S., D. R. De Wolf; Gustav, (Ham.) Burmeister, Port au Platte, H. Becker & Graven; [illegible]

[illegible]

Arrived.

Steamship Marion, Foster, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. [illegible]

Steamship Augusta, Woodhull, Savannah, [illegible] with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill. [illegible]

Ship Trenton, (of Bath,) Green, Havre June [illegible], with mdse. and 193 passengers to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Bark Dorcas Prince, (of Yarmouth,) [illegible]

[illegible]

Bark Oregon, Soule, New Orleans 14 ds., with mdse. to Thompson & Hunter.

[illegible]

Brig C. Perkins, Beals, Port-au-Prince July 11, with logwood to Brown, De Rossett & Co.

[illegible]

Brig Favorite, Peterson, Omoa, (Hond.) [illegible] mahogany, &c., to M. M. Freeman.

Brig Fannie, (of Whiting,) Andrews, Black River, Ja., 28 ds., with logwood to Leaverett & Co.

[illegible]

Schr. Mary A. Lovell, Chapman, [illegible]

Schr. J. K. Stansbeck, [illegible]

Schr. T. C. Bunting, [illegible], Virginia 3 ds., with wheat and corn to A. C. Bowen.

[illegible]

Schr. Newport, Turner, Chincoteague 3 ds., with corn to B. N. Fox.

[illegible]

Steamer Osceola, Clark, Providence.

WIND—Sunrise, [illegible]; Sunset, N. E.

Sailed.

Ship Germania, Wood, Havre. Barks Isis, (Brem.) [illegible], London; Onward, (Br.) Trefry, St. John, N. B. Brig Elmira, Hall, [illegible]; and others.

Memoranda.

ST. HELENA, June 5.—The ship Defiance, of New-York, from Bombay, bound to Liverpool, with a cargo of seed cotton and wool, put in here [illegible]

[illegible]

RIO DE JANEIRO, June 12.—The bark Hudson, [illegible]

[illegible]

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 21—Arr., barks Lotus, (Br.) London; James Cook, Motten, New-Orleans; [illegible]

Spoken, &c.

[illegible]

Foreign Ports.

At Port au-Prince, July 12, barks Clara Windsor, for New-York, [illegible]

[illegible]

At Demerara, July 4, ship Tropic Bird, [illegible], from Philadelphia, for Turks Island and Philadelphia in a few days; brig Jachin, Lovejoy, from St. Marys for St. Domingo July 6.

[illegible]

At Rio Grande, June 11, brig Young America, for New-York, [illegible]

[illegible]